

LABOR, PEACE AND THE DEMOCRATS

AMID THE DIN OF THE DEMOCRATIC and Republican conventions, the cool-thinking bosses who want to get the votes know one thing—that the candidate and party which can sell itself to the nation as the peace party will win in November.

That is why Taft got the ovations when he branded the Korean horror as "Truman's war."

To escape the brand of "the war party" the wily Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois launched the Democratic convention with the counter-roar which in effect said, It's your war, too. It's a Republican-Democratic war because you voted for every move that Truman made to get us into the war.

And this demagogue, who told the truth for once on this point, might have added also that there is not a single spokesman for either the Democratic or Republican parties who has the patriotic decency, the love for his country, to impel him to get up and demand that the Truman-Dulles horror in Korea be brought to an immediate end through our adhering to the Geneva Convention on exchange of prisoners of war.

WE HAVE THE TWO MAJOR PARTIES engaged in their struggle for power, privileges, and loot. But we do not hear from either of them the slightest expression of that sentiment which declared in a recent Gallup Poll that 70 percent of the American voters want a Korea truce, and negotiations between Washington and Moscow for an end to the cold war.

The banner for Korean and world peace which a majority of the nation at this very moment so passionately desires is carried on solely by the courageous and historic Progressive Party ticket of Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass.

AMID THE IMPORTANT and necessary struggle for the domestic social reforms—FEPC, trade union rights, political liberty, lower taxes and lower rents—the decisive issue facing every voter and his family is war or peace.

If the war-hungry leaders in both the Republican and Democratic parties have their will in the next four years, they will try to plunge the United States into an atomic war of unbelievable destructiveness.

Under such conditions, the struggle for domestic reform, for defense of the trade unions, for FEPC and political liberty, must be part and parcel of the struggle to force the Democratic-GOP leaders to reverse the present "war-with-Russia" conspiracy, to nullify the present rearm-the-Nazis plot, and to replace these with the principle of peaceful coexistence, negotiation as equals, trade and cooperation.

WE SUPPORT THE DEMANDS which were made on the Democratic Party platform committee by the trade union spokesmen. WE BELIEVE ALL PEOPLE'S GROUPS, RIGHT OR LEFT, SHOULD PLACE THEIR DEMANDS BEFORE ALL CANDIDATES.

When Walter Reuther, speaking for the CIO, told the Democrats that "we must repeal the McCarran Act or tear down the Statue of Liberty," he was saying what millions of workers regardless of their politics, heartily believe.

When W. K. Hopkins, speaking for the United Mine Workers, demanded the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law "as the first savage thrust of fascism in America," he was speaking a truth on which all labor, Right, Left and Center, is united.

And even when William Green once more told the old line bosses that "promise without performance will not indefinitely satisfy the American people," he was reflecting the profound dissatisfaction in the AFL trade unions with the long record of broken promises which distinguishes the present Truman Administration.

BUT SO LONG AS THE DEMANDS for labor's domestic program—whether Taft-Hartley repeal, or protec-

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3,500 TEXTILE WORKERS GET 8.5c-HOUR PAY CUT

BOSTON, July 22.—An arbitrator ordered a cut of 8.5 cents an hour for 3,500 Pepperell and Continental Mills workers following the pattern already set for 18,000 New Bedford-Fall River and 7,000 Bates Co. employees.

An estimated 50,000 more New England Cotton-Rayon workers are expected to get similar decisions from arbitrators considering wage-cut demands of their employers.

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Stevenson Boom on —Spurred by City Bosses and Bankers

By ROB F. HALL

CHICAGO, July 22.—Barring the completely unexpected, most observers here were convinced that the stage has now been set down to the last prop for the nomination of Illinois Gov. Adlai Stevenson on an early ballot. He has long been the first choice of the

Pickets at Demo Meet Demand Equality in Gov't for Negroes

CHICAGO, July 22.—Negro and white workers marched in a picket line in front of the Democratic convention hall last night demanding equal representation for Negroes in all spheres of government. About 40 were in the line, but a spokesman for the Non-Partisan Committee for Equal Representation said the line will be larger tonight and tomorrow. "We must speak out and let them know that the Negro people are sick and tired of being given the runaround and will not go along with another sellout of our rights," said a leaflet distributed by the picketers. Signs carried by pickets demanded a strong FEPC, freedom for Rosa Lee Ingram, Just for Lt. Gilbert, and ending the war in Korea.

Earlier in the day a statement by William Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, was submitted to the Democratic platform-writing committee. He urged that the platform "take leadership in abolishing fear from the American scene

and restoring to the people their rights under the Constitution." The U. S. Attorney General, said Patterson, had violated his oath of office by stigmatizing a long list of people's organizations as Un-American and subversive.

A telegram was also received by the platform committee from seven Chicago trade unions demanding outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley, Smith and McCarran acts. The wire was sent by Lew Goldstein, assistant manager of the Chicago Joint Board of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union and included the signatures of the Chicago organizations of United Electrical Workers; Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union; Chicago District Council of the United Shoe Workers; Local 347 of the United Packinghouse Workers; Local 453 of the United Automobile Workers.

The Chicago Women for Peace, whose appointment with the plat-

big financial interests and of many city political bosses to head the Democratic ticket. He was a director of the Chicago National Bank up until the time he became governor of this state. His identification with the Truman-Dulles foreign policy as an official of the State Department prior to 1948 proved his reliability on that issue. The only question has been whether he honestly did not wish the nomination or whether he was demanding a convention draft, to demonstrate his "independence" of Truman patronage.

At any rate the word has gone down the line. The first public result was the announcement of Vice-President Alben Barkley that he was withdrawing from the race. While Barkley blamed the opposition of "labor leaders" as the reason for his withdrawal it was generally conceded that the real reason was President Truman's objection to the Barkley candidacy.

The report that Stevenson has the support of all major factions at the convention dampened prospects for a floor fight on the Civil Rights plank. Stevenson's position calls for a federal FEPC in name but one which will have no jurisdiction in any state which sets up its own FEPC, regardless

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U. S. Takes 3 More Firsts, Soviet Team Still in Lead

HELSINKI, Finland, July 22.—United States track stars smashed two records and equalled a third in winning three more Olympic first place gold medals today. Mal Whitfield, the great Negro star from Columbus, Ohio, raced to an unprecedented Olympic repeat in winning the 800 meters,

equaling his 1948 record of 1 minute, 49.2 seconds. Sim Innes of Southern California won the discus throw with an Olympic record heave of 180 feet, 6.6 inches, and Bob Richards of Laverne, Cal., won the pole vault with a record leap of 14 feet, 10.16 inches.

At the end of the third day of competition, the team score of this most sizzling modern Olympics showed the Soviet Union, in its debut, leading with 130½ points, and the U.S. second with 115. Soviet male gymnasts in a spectacular showing had won four firsts, five seconds, a third, fourth, fifth and sixth Monday night. U.S. gymnasts were shut out of the scoring.

Two other Olympic records fell

today in addition to those topped by the American track men. Marjorie Jackson of Australia won the 100 meter women's dash in 11.5, tying both the Olympic and world record. Herbert Schade of Germany set a new 5,000 meter mark in winning his qualifying heat in 14 minutes, 15.4 seconds.

Forecasting another gold medal tomorrow, the U.S. three entries in the 200-meter sprint all breezed through their heats in impressive style. Andy Stanfield is favored in this event, with Cathers and Baker having a chance to score.

Two of their hottest competitors will not be in action. Jamaica withdrew its stars, Herb McKenley and Art Rodin, from the 200 without explanation. Jamaica of-

ficials refused to reply when asked whether they had been withdrawn in protest over the judges' decision giving Lindy Remigio of the U.S. the 100 meter race over McKenley in a photo finish yesterday.

Whitfield made Olympic history by a stride over Arthur Wint of Jamaica; Ulheimer of Germany, Nielson of Denmark, Webster of Britain and Steiner of Germany completed the scoring positions.

The U.S. made it 1-2 in the pole vault when Don Laz followed Richards with 14 feet, 9.12 inches to also top the Olympic mark. The two were followed by Lundberg of Sweden, Denisenko of the Soviet Union, Olenius of

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RALLY TOM'W TO DEMAND NELSON BAIL

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STRUGGLE IN BRASS VALLEY: I

SCABS DON'T ANSWER THE ADS

By GEORGE MORRIS
(First of a series)

WATERBURY, Conn., July 22.—Seven thousand brass workers, entering the sixth week of their strike, held their lines solid here, with not a single one responding to the Scovill Co. advertisement for scabs.

The strikers of six Naugatuck Valley plants here, the bulk of them Scovill employees, are the main section of a nation-wide strike of 10,000 brass workers called by the Brass and Copper Council of the United Automobile Workers, CIO.

The spearhead and largest of the brass employers is the Scovill Co. whose management has a long record of anti-union activity. This company deliberately provoked the strike, threatened an injunction a day after it was called, and has stubbornly held out against a settlement. Now there is talk of asking the state to send state troopers.

Significantly, Waterbury Police chief William J. Roach suggested he might need state troopers on the very day, July 17, when the Waterbury Republican carried a full-page anti-

union ad of the Scovill Co. which said:

"If you, a bargaining unit employee, wish to return to work, get in touch with your supervisor. Our gates are open for your use. If you are not a Scovill worker, you can apply for work at our employment office."

That Thursday, the day I came here, was a scorching day, very rough on pickets. The number was limited to just a couple or so at a gate. But, as on a previous occasion when president Sid Monti of the striking local took off all pickets just to show the company no one wants to work, not a single scab appeared.

STRIKE RELIEF

The strikers are set for a long strike if necessary. The big problem was aid for the growing number of striking families feeling the pinch. That problem was partly met with the return of a delegation of the strikers from Detroit with an assurance from UAW's top officers of a sizable weekly relief check.

With the strike becoming a duel between unionism and union-busting, Connecticut's la-

bor movement as a whole is at least beginning to take notice of the struggle.

The unaffiliated Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers despite years of hostility towards it by the UAW-CIO, announced that its four locals in the state's brass plants had pledged full support to the strikers and its offer of help was welcomed by Monti and the strikers.

Most needed at this moment, said Monti, are reinforcements on the picket line to give some of the strikers a chance to "get in the shade for a while." He said providing some 500 pickets a day at 19 gates during high temperature is a tough job. He said UAW and other organizations have promised to send some picket relief starting this week.

BASIC ISSUE

The story of the CIO brass struggle which really began a year ago, is just another one to confirm the fact that the employers, following the steel corporations, drew a line and said to labor, "No Further." Sometimes this showdown is over what seems to an outside observer like very little. But beneath

it is the basic issue of unionism as it is in steel.

This is why the brass strike, like the strikes in steel and many other fields, stretches for many weeks.

The UAW's brass locals are now striking for changes in a contract that were due in the affected plants from June 9 to Sept. 22, 1951. They have been given the run-around for a year or more. These locals are still trying to get what the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers won after the general copper strike last August (a 21-cent package), approved last December by the WSB and collected retroactive to last July.

At that time Mine-Mill proposed united action to UAW. This was refused by the UAW's



Copper and Brass Council. But the locals went ahead with strike votes that were given almost unanimously.

Shortly before their strike was to take effect, Sept. 19, 1951, Walter Reuther stopped the move by putting the dispute into the hands of the Wage Stabilization Board. The UAW's leaders placed so much confidence in the Truman administration that they saw WSB handling of the issue as a sure shot.

The WSB sat on the case until May, 1952, when its panel issued a recommendation for a

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Louisville PP Leader Wins Reinstatement on Gov't Job

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 22.—Walter E. Barnett, local chairman of the Progressive Party, returned to work at the Army Quartermaster Depot in Jeffersonville, Ind., yesterday after being suspended for three months as an alleged security risk. No formal charges were ever filed against him.

He was recalled to his job as a reclamation worker at the depot after stiff protests by labor, Negro, church, and progressive groups in Kentucky and Southern Indiana. The daily and weekly press also questioned his suspension.

Barnett was suspended April 28 after getting signatures on a fair employment practices petition at the depot on April 18. He said he was circulating the petition on his own time, but Army officials said he should have asked permission.

Barnett's suspension followed the firing of Frank Grzelak, Scottsburg, Ind., a draftsman at the depot, because his wife is a leader in the Louisville Progressive Party and the American Peace Crusade.

Barnett is a board member at large of the Louisville Area Negro Labor Council. Nathaniel McKenzie, NLC chairman, charged that the actions against Barnett and Grzelak were "part of a pattern that has been established to silence all who stand on the side of the people against those who

serve the interest of big business."

The Rev. M. M. D. Perdue, leading Baptist minister and chairman of the Militant Church Movement, declared: "They first pick on the foreign-born and the Negroes because they figure that too many people won't protest. It won't stop there, though, as shown by what happened in Nazi Germany. Many who remained silent while the Gestapo dragged away their fellow citizens soon joined them in the concentration camps."

PERIL TO LIBERTY
Sterling O. Neal, president of Dist. 7, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, asserted: "If these people can be denied the right to work by government officials for what they think is right, then a serious threat to our constitutional liberties exists. Therefore, it is incumbent upon all who believe in democracy and free speech to rise up in righteous indignation and demand that these practices cease and that the victims be reinstated."

The Militant Church Movement, the Negro Labor Council, and the

Progressive Party led in forming a community-wide Civil Rights Committee to organize protests. This committee was headed by the Rev. J. C. Olden, national director of the Militant Church and a columnist for the Louisville Defender, Negro weekly.

The Defender said editorially: "There is nothing subversive in advocating the employment of persons on the basis of need and merit. Those who stand for this method of hiring workers are believers in real democracy."

"Barnett's membership in the Progressive Party should not work adversely against him on any job. As long as working for equal rights for all citizens or belonging to any particular political party subjects a person to suspicion and labels him as a security risk, all good Americans should be disturbed."

The Louisville Courier-Journal declared: "The atmosphere that surrounds these so-called security searches, and the calm, shoulder-shrugging assumption of rights and sanctions which do not exist, make us all uneasy. Let's have some light and some responsibility to law."

FACE-SAVING MOVE

The Negro Labor Council employed attorney Alfred M. Carroll to push Barnett's case for reinstatement. When Barnett was recalled to work, he was told it was pending further investigation. However, this was considered a face-saver for Army brass. Carroll demanded that Barnett's status be cleared up at once.

Barnett, a war veteran injured on Iwo Jima, declared: "This whole thing shows the stupidity and injustice of the so-called loyalty-security program. Our main job now is to get Frank Grzelak back to work. He is 60 years old and can't get a job anywhere else."

Representatives of the American Civil Liberties Union and the Louisville Committee to Defend Civil Liberties are leading the fight for Grzelak's reinstatement. His case was heard by the Loyalty-Security Appeals Board in Washington on June 6, but no decision has been announced.

HOW DIXIECRAT BYRD SAVED REP. SMITH FROM DEFEAT

"Labor," weekly paper of the railroad unions, describes, in its July 19 issue, how the notorious anti-labor Congressman Howard W. Smith of Virginia was saved by Senator Byrd's machine from defeat in the recent primaries. Says the July 19 issue:

"The Virginia Legislature, bossed by Byrd, recently 'redistricted' the state, to fortify the machine at points where it was threatened. Most important of these is the area across the Potomac from Washington. Thousands of U. S. Government workers have moved in. Most of them don't like Congressman Howard W. Smith, the ferociously anti-labor Byrdite who has long represented Virginia's 8th district.

"Smith saw the 'handwriting on the wall' and his machine friends in the legislature oliged him by carving his old eighth district into

a rearranged 8th and a brand new 10th district.

"Both of them—and this is no accident—included parts of a farm owned by Smith. Thus he could claim to be a 'resident' of either, and could choose the one from which he could run for re-election to Congress.

"Smith's real home, where he has long lived, is in the city of Alexandria, which is now in the new 10th District. The political prospects there didn't look good to Smith, so he chose to run from the part of his farm in the rearranged 8th. Of course, he won."

Smith made no mistake, for, "Labor" continues, the Byrd machine candidate running in the new 10th District was defeated by Edmund D. Campbell, who ran as an anti-machine candidate and was endorsed by labor unions of the area, including railroad unions.

Gates-Davis Circulation Campaign



GATES

Rodney Ban Pushes Drive For Subs



DAVIS

Heat or no heat, New York readers of the Daily Worker and The Worker are pushing ahead in a determined effort to expand circulation of both The Worker and Daily Worker.

They're plenty sore about the dirty State Department move in preventing sports editor Lester Rodney from covering the Olympics.

"Those vultures knew that Rodney's reports would excite wide interest and would, among other things, help boost the paper's circulation," is the way one speaker put it at a conference of readers last week to plan New York's part in the circulation campaign.

The answer of the conference to this ban and to other assaults on press freedom, particularly the long-term imprisonment of Daily Worker editor John Gates and former publisher Benjamin J. Davis, was to resolve to:

- Increase weekly sale of The Worker through direct solicitation by readers to at least 3,000 throughout the state by Oct. 15.
- Increase daily sale of the Daily Worker through direct solicitation by readers to 2,000 by that date.
- Gather at least 3,500 Worker subs in the paper's summer subscription campaign throughout the state. This to be obtained by Labor Day.

Spokesmen were present from Manhattan, Queens, Bronx and Brooklyn. They figured their goals about like this:

Manhattanites—1,000 Workers to be sold through direct activity of readers weekly; 350 Daily Workers to be sold that way, and 750 subs for The Worker.

Queens readers—500 Workers weekly; 200 Daily Workers, and 500 subs for The Worker.

Bronxites—700 Workers weekly; 200 Daily Workers, and 625 subs for The Worker.

Brooklynites figured they could do better than 1,000 Workers weekly, 400 Daily Workers and 750 subs for The Worker.

No readers from upstate were present. But individual discussion with leaders of readers' groups in some of the largest upstate communities indicated an increase of at least a couple of hundred Workers and Daily Workers to be sold there regularly, and at least 300 Worker and Daily Worker subs.

Illinois readers came through with 17 Worker subs and two for the Daily Worker Monday. There were also 4 Worker subs and two for the Daily Worker from Ohio, two of The Worker subs from Canton, the rest from Cleveland.

Missouri came through with a couple of subs, and there were many individual subs from various parts of the country—places like Anaconda, Mont.; Bladell, N. Y.; Gates Mills, O.

Many were in response to the paper's direct plea for readers to use the sub blanks printed in the paper.

One, from Askov, Minn., read: "Here's our sub for the Daily Worker. We've had it for 17-18 years and would be lost without it."

Another, from Ithaca, N. Y., said: "Please send me my sub quickly for I don't want to be without my Worker. Am 78 years old and am on the retired list."

Cut out the blank below and use it in getting subs from friends, relatives, shopmates, neighbors.

(Special drive offer for the Daily Worker is \$10 a year outside of Manhattan and Bronx; \$12 in Manhattan and Bronx. For six months it is \$6 outside of Manhattan and Bronx; \$7 for Manhattan and Bronx. The Worker is \$2.50 a year everywhere, and \$1.50 for six months. Mail to Daily Worker, 35 E. 12 St., New York 3, N. Y.)

Name _____ Date _____
Address _____ City _____ PO Zone _____

Check One
Daily Worker 1 year _____ 6 months _____ Amount _____
The Worker 1 year _____ 6 months _____ Amount _____

Name _____ Date _____
Address _____ City _____ PO Zone _____

Check One
Daily Worker 1 year _____ 6 months _____ Amount _____
The Worker 1 year _____ 6 months _____ Amount _____

Film Distorts Dreiser's Great Novel, 'Sister Carrie'

By DAVID FLATT

For the second time within a year a powerful novel by Theodore Dreiser has been put through a meat grinder by a Hollywood movie company.

Last August, Paramount released "A Place in the Sun," a movie version of Dreiser's "An American Tragedy" which tore the guts out of that sincere indictment of capitalist society, watered it down to the size of a tabloid detective-love story.

Now at the Capitol the same studio is presenting "Carrie," an emasculated version of Dreiser's great humanist novel "Sister Carrie."

The movie "Carrie" is the Dreiser book with most of its teeth pulled and its heart cut out.

The novel explored in great detail the maladjusted lives of two individuals—Carrie Meeker and George Hurstwood—set against a background of exploitation, hunger, unemployment and loneliness in the jungles of New York and Chicago at the turn of the century. Dreiser tried to show a connection between the warped lives of Carrie and Hurstwood and an expanding competitive social system in which it was inevitable that human beings would be treated like dogs.

The film's emphasis is on the love story of Carrie and Hurstwood with no suggestion of the novel's central thesis, which is that the vicious few with all the comforts keep the millions in abject poverty.

What is it we see in this gutless film version?

Carrie Meeker (Jennifer Jones), leaves her father's midwest farm in the early 1890s to live with her sister in a crowded flat in the workingclass section of Chicago.

A week or two later Carrie finds employment in a shoe factory where wages are pitifully low and sweatshop conditions prevail. One day, when there is hardly any light in the factory, she rams a needle into her thumb and is laid off.

Unable to find another job and desperately in need of money, Carrie quits her sister's hotel and seeks out Drouett, a traveling salesman she met on the train from Missouri. He gives her money, promises to find her a job, shows her the sights, seduces her, sets her up in his apartment.

But while Drouett is away on business, Carrie meets and falls in love with George Hurstwood, manager of a swanky restaurant. Hurstwood, an unhappily married man, is so deeply smitten with Carrie after seeing her a few times, he is ready to give up everything for her. He breaks off with his wife, quits his job, robs his employer and persuades Carrie to start life with him in another city. In New York things go from bad to worse for the couple. Hurstwood is forced to return most of the stolen money, and when word gets around that he's untrustworthy no one will employ him in his profession. Then his wife finds out where he is living, and comes to demand that he turn over to her all his remaining possessions. If he refuses she'll have him arrested for bigamy. Carrie, who believed all along that he had won his divorce, loses her unborn child as a consequence.

Down to his last dime, and unable to get work, the once dazzling Hurstwood goes into a fast decline. One day, on returning from an unsuccessful attempt to see his rich son, he finds a note from Carrie, who is now at the beginning of a fruitful career on the stage, explaining that she is not coming back.

When next we see Hurstwood

he is begging in the streets. Carrie, who has made several attempts to locate him, in order to tell him how sorry she is for all the trouble she had caused him, sees him begging and is shocked at his condition. Her offer to help him is rejected as the film ends.

This, as you can see, is all standard Hollywood material.

Nevertheless if this stuff had been soaked in Dreiser's hatred for bourgeois hypocrisy, his deep and poetic feeling for the insulted and injured, his understanding of the human frustration and disaster caused by the inequalities of class society, the film would have glowed on the screen.

What is wrong with the film "Carrie" is not only that the studio has taken vast liberties with Dreiser's characters (making a good girl out of Carrie and a weak and distorted shadow out of Hurstwood), but the fact that there is hardly a suggestion of Dreiser's powerful descriptions and insight of critical realism that tears the mask from the dehumanizing destructive social system under which we live.

One would never guess from seeing the movie, that "Sister Carrie" was one of the first important novels that portrayed a strike sympathetically, and that in the closing chapters of the book is to be found a major study of poverty in America.

In one of the most dramatic passages in the novel Dreiser contrasts the world of riches with the world of poverty, by showing an ex-soldier, who feels his duty to God lay in aiding his fellow men, standing on a corner in the theatrical district of New York and soliciting money for beds at 12 cents each for a group of homeless, jobless, penniless, miserable victims of society. There is nothing remotely like this scene in the movie, so filled to the brim with Hollywood love.

The film's studied avoidance of Dreiser's critical realist "picture of conditions" as he called it, leads inevitably to a weakening of the vital central character in the novel—Hurstwood.

How can one compare the puny, one-dimensional character played

by Laurence Olivier with Dreiser's full-bodied creation.

Not in all of American literature will one find scenes more powerful than those in which Dreiser records step by step the fall of Hurstwood into the "bottomless pit of poverty."

The movie scenes involving Hurstwood are devoid of all social meaning.

The movie Hurstwood is to Dreiser's pulsating creation what a slip on the pavement on a stormy night is to the decline and fall of the Roman Empire.

A half century ago, when Dreiser wrote "Sister Carrie," there was only one way to write a novel about a woman—and that was to show that a woman who "sinned" was punished. Dreiser defied this convention and created a new type of woman in American fiction. It was for this reason that his novel, which was ill understood in its time, was suppressed by its publisher for nearly a decade.

Now that Dreiser is dead it is possible for Hollywood to adapt and distort his novels without fear of retaliation by the author. I think it would be safe to say that if Dreiser were here he would sue Paramount to the limit for what they have done to his great work.

It would be also safe to say that if Dreiser were alive he would be subpoenaed by the Un-American Committee. Dreiser was a member of the Communist Party.

And if one reads his novel "Sister Carrie" with its fierce criticism of human tragedy under capitalism, one can see the first major steps of the author that will eventually lead him to socialism, even though there is as yet no understanding in the novel of the need for a fundamental reconstruction of society so that human lives will flower rather than wilt.

These passages in "Sister Carrie" in which Dreiser cries out against social injustice, and that suggest the road that Dreiser will some day take are precisely the ones that have been stricken out of the movie.

Once again a classic of social protest—a work of art of immense democratic meaning to our time—has been done in by the corrupters of our cultural heritage.

Ted Tinsley Says

CRY!

I never suspected that a mutual bond brought together the crying crooner, Johnny Ray, and the columnists Max Lerner and Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. But I have learned in the past few weeks that the ability to shed tears over absolutely nothing is an essential part of the equipment of each of these men.

Johnny Ray's tears are the most logical. He sings a song which expresses a melancholy sentiment. Therefore he cries. It makes sense. Not much, I'll admit, but a little.

Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., cried over General Eisenhower's speech at Abilene. Junior was terribly saddened by the whole thing, and he wrote, "One could not help feeling a little sorry for the general. In the first place, the terrible weather so obviously lent a mournful note to the entire proceedings." Well, if Junior wanted to cry over Eisenhower's program, that would be one thing, but to cry over the rain that accompanied it—all I can say is give me Johnny Ray every time.

Junior found the General's talk "rather a noble speech." Then he tells you why. "It was not a penetrating speech." It wasn't even

"an illuminating speech." It wasn't even an "interesting speech." But the speech "was spoken with a deep earnestness which half-redeemed its banality."

It was an unpenetrating, unilluminating, uninteresting, half-redeemed, banal speech. And that, kiddies, is why it was "rather a noble speech."

No wonder Schlesinger was mournful. How would you feel if that was YOUR idea of nobility?

But when it comes to crying, we must award the furlined crying towel to Max Lerner who was all broken up by the Republican National Convention. Lerner wrote:

"The high point of tragedy was the reception for Sen. and Mrs. Taft. When a man has staked his whole life on a goal, and almost gets there, and falls short at the end, and knows that it is his last possible try and he can't go any farther and yet he has no retreat—you forget even your political differences with him, and all you have left is compassion."

Schlesinger says one feels a little sorry for Eisenhower. Lerner says that all you have left for Taft is compassion. Whom are they talking to anyway?

Roar Taft! He has staked his

U. S. TAKES 3 MORE FIRSTS

(Continued from Page 1)

Finland and Sawada of Japan.

A 17-point bumper crop fell our way in the discus throw. In addition to Innes, Dillon and Gordin of the U. S. finished third and fourth respectively. Defending champ Consolini of Italy was second, Klics of Hungary fifth and Grigalka of the Soviet Union sixth.

In the 4th final of the day, Australia's Marjorie Jackson in the 100 was followed by Hasenjager of South Africa, Strickland De La Hunty of Australia, Cripps of Australia, Sander of Germany and Mae Faggs of the U. S. Miss Faggs, a New Yorker, scored what was considered an unexpected point in this event.

All three Americans were eliminated in the first round of the 5,000 meter run. Charles Cappozzoli of New York was seventh in the first heat, Wes Santee of Kansas was 13th in the second and Curtis Stone of New York was shut out in the third and last heat.

Czechoslovakia's wonder runner, Emil Zatopek, with the 10,000 championship already under his belt, qualified for tomorrow's final, finishing third in his heat behind Anoufriv of the USSR and Albertson of Sweden. Schade, the young German sensation, is rated the favorite in today's showing, but nobody is ruling out a surprise by Zatopek, or a repeat of the 1948 victory by Belgium's Gaston Reiff. Anoufriv is also rated a chance in what shapes up as a thriller.

Rowing's seven events moved toward their climax with four U.S. crews eliminated and three still in the running. Navy's eight-oared crew is in the finals, as are the University of Washington's four oars with coxswain crew and Rutgers two-man pairs without coxswain crew.

But John B. Kelly, Jr., of Philly, the U. S. hope in the single sculls, was eliminated today by Poland's young Teodor Kocerka. The USSR's 22-year-old Josef Tjulov is now regarded as favorite in this event. In pairs without coxswain the Sanford team was KO'd by Germany. In the fours without, Navy was nipped by Finland and the Detroit boat club was eliminated by Uruguay in the double sculls.

In wrestling, three U.S. hopefuls were eliminated today. Bantamweight Bill Borders was beaten by Bekov of the Soviet Union, flyweight Robert Perry was beaten by Sajadov of the Soviet Union, and middleweight Don Hodge was beaten by Verterby of Sweden. Featherweight Josiah Henson stayed in contention by beating Hoffman of Hungary, and lightweight Tom Evans also advanced.

Yugoslavia's crack soccer team eliminated the Soviet Union 3-1 in a replay of Monday's 5-5 tie and is now favored to sweep through to the top. The draw for the next round in soccer pits Austria vs. Sweden, Brazil vs. Germany, Turkey vs. Hungary, Denmark vs. Yugoslavia. In addition to the latter, Sweden, Hungary and Brazil are rated potential champions.

Sweden downed Norway 4-1, Denmark beat Poland 2-0, Turkey beat Dutch West Indies 2-1 and Hungary beat the strong Italian team 3-0.

The groupings and pairings of the Olympic basketball tournament were announced today. The U. S. team is regarded as a certain winner with the powerful Soviet team, European champs, rated second.

The U. S., Hungary, Uruguay and Czechoslovakia were placed in Group One, with U.S. vs. Hungary and Uruguay vs. Czechoslovakia

whole life on the goal of pushing America into another world war, smashing whatever social security the American people have, crushing the Negro liberation movement, busting up the organizations of labor, pouring taxes on the people, laying the ghost of price

Finals

800 METERS FINAL: 1. Whitfield, U. S.; 1:49.2; 2. Wint, Jamaica, 1:49.4; 3. Ulzheimer, Germany, 1:49.7; 4. Nielsen, Denmark, 1:49.7; 5. Webster, Britain, 1:50.2; 6. Steines, Germany, 1:50.6.

DISCUS FINAL: 1. Innes, U. S., 55.03 (new Olympic record); 2. Consolini, Italy, 53.78; 3. Dillon, U. S. 53.28; 4. Gordin, U. S. 52.66; 5. Klics, Hungary, 51.13; Grigalka, USSR, 50.71.

100 METERS WOMEN FINAL: 1. Jackson, Australia, 11.5 (ties world and Olympic record); 2. Hasenjager, South Africa, 11.8; 3. Strickland de la Hunty, Australia, 11.9; 4. Cripps, Australia, 11.9; 5. Sander, Germany, 12; 6. Faggs, U. S., 12.1.

POLE VAULT FINALS: 1. Richards, U. S., 455 centimeters (14 feet 10.16 inches); 2. Laz, U. S., 450 (14 feet 9.12 inches); 3. Lundberg, Sweden, 440; 4. Denisenko, Russia, 440; 5. Olenius, Finland, 430; 6. Sawada, Japan, 420.

vakia starting Friday. In Group Two, the USSR meets Finland and Mexico plays Bulgaria. In Group Three, Argentina plays Brazil and Canada plays the Philippines. In Group Four, France meets Chile and Cuba faces Egypt.

Both the U. S. and the Soviet Union were eliminated in fairs fencing. Hungary has looked most impressive in this event to date.

Tomorrow's Competition: Finals will be scored in the 200 meter dash, the hop step and jump, the men's javelin, all seven rowing events and women's broad jump.

Women's gymnastics will also be well under way, with all eyes on the Soviet team after the men's scintillating performance. Fencing, wrestling, pentathlon, shooting, yachting will also continue.

KKK Chief Pleads Guilty In Carolina

WHITEVILLE, N.C., July 22.—The head of the Ku Klux Klan in North and South Carolina suddenly changed his mind today and pleaded guilty to a charge that he ordered a Negro woman flogged in the hot, sticky courtroom riding and terrorism in North Carolina.

Imperial Wizard Thomas L. Hamilton, 44, former Leesville, S. C., grocer, entered the plea in Columbus County Court, as selection of a jury was begun to try a total of 66 persons on charges of Ku Klux Klan violence.

The state agreed to drop three other flogging conspiracy charges.

Hamilton and 10 other men are charged with kidnaping and assaulting Mrs. Evergreen Flowers, Chadburn, N. C., the night of Jan. 18, 1951. Robed and hooded, the men allegedly seized her after going to her home in search of her husband, Will Flowers.

Flowers escaped through the back door as the Klansmen approached, and the intruders then kidnaped and flogged his wife.

Six of the men pleaded innocent. Five, including Hamilton, have pleaded guilty or no defense. They were to be sentenced later.

Hamilton, dressed in a sports shirt, trousers and two-toned shoes, chatted amiably with acquaintances during a year-long wage of night-as attorneys began questioning 150 prospective jury members.

controls and rent controls, and fixing capital up with the wildest profit orgy in world history. And now it looks like Eisenhower is going to try it instead of Taft.

Can you hold back the tears? The more I think about it, the more I like Johnny Ray.

House Un-Americans Hold Secret Session in Chicago

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—The Un-Americans have come to town. The Illinois Worker located them in Suite 1008-9 of the LaSalle Hotel. This is Rep. Harold Velde's room. The Pekin, Illinois Republican, a former FBI man, is apparently in charge of the House Un-American Committee's "Operation Chicago."

Velde was holding secret sessions this week, lining up stool-pigeons and rehearsing them for the open sessions which are soon to come. Some of this testimony was previously lined up by a corps of secret investigators for the Committee.

THE ARRIVAL of the Committee just between the Republican Democratic conventions cast some light on the kind of political maneuvering in which the notorious Un-Americans are involved.

The Committee has arrived here in a critical moment in the steel strike and at a time when the packinghouse and farm equipment workers are entering major contract negotiations.

Their main purpose here is to disrupt the labor movement with sensationalized red-baiting charges. They will attempt to split the unity of Negro and white workers in the shops and locals, to intimidate workers with contempt citations and charges of "sabotaging" war production.

Their secret operations here this week indicated clearly that they are following their pattern in Detroit last winter.

THE UN-AMERICAN Committee has become alarmed, however, over the signs of vigorous resistance against their attacks by the labor movement here.

On June 14, Rep. Velde commented on "much opposition to our investigators' work in Chicago and other cities of Illinois."

Informed of the Committee's presence here, labor leaders issued sharp denunciations of the witchhunters and invited them to "leave town just as quietly as they came."

THE CHICAGO Council for Labor Unity, a coordinating body for six independent unions with a total membership of 50,000, blasted what it termed the "super-secret witchhunting fishing expedition of the House Un-American Committee" in Chicago. In a statement issued on behalf of the labor body, Grant W. Oakes, chairman, declared:

"Having failed to secure the co-operation of union members who understand its union-busting character, the Un-American Committee is now holding super-secret witchhunting fishing expeditions, excluding the public and union members, in an attempt to terrorize subpoenaed witnesses before starting its drive to destroy free collective bargaining and democratic, militant unionism in Chicago."

This Committee, which recently attempted to destroy the huge Flint local of the CIO Auto Workers

Union and constantly acts on behalf of the huge corporations by intervening in the affairs of legitimate unions, is in Chicago at an appropriate time.

"IN MANY industries, workers are either on strike or in negotiations with the big employers for higher wages to meet the ever-mounting cost of living and to improve working conditions, especially to stop the miserable speed-

Negro Woman Wins Job, Back Pay at Edison

ORANGE, N. J., July 21.—Edison Co. workers won a resounding victory against jimmecrow this week when their union, Local 407, United Electrical Workers (Ind.) forced the company to rehire a skilled Negro worker, Mrs. Lucille Webster, with eight months' back pay.

After eight years at Edison, Mrs. Webster was fired from her job in the Instrument Division for what the company called "bad work." Until 1951, no Negroes had ever worked in the instrument division.

In the arbitration hearing, Mrs. Webster's shop steward, Florence Delplato, supported the firing and testified against her.

WHEN the union membership heard the facts, they labelled the firing a frameup, voted to back Mrs. Webster, and ousted steward Delplato from her post by unanimous vote.

Meanwhile, Gladys Brower, shop chairwoman in the same division, was fired for "insubordination" when she defended Mrs. Webster's right to her job.

This week, arbitrator Paul R. Hayes ordered reinstatement and the back-pay award to Mrs. Webster. And after several stoppages and a formal strike vote, Edison officials backed down and rehired Miss Brower too—with full back pay.

Reporting the dual victory to the local, chairman Edward Miller and William MacRae said, "United we stand, divided we fall—An injury to one is an injury to all!"

What's On?

Coming
CELEBRATE POLAND'S INDEPENDENCE
Hon. Jos. Winiewicz, Polish Ambassador, as a speaker. Mr. Paul Robeson, People's Artist presents Concert—Friday, July 25 at 7:30 p.m. at Manhattan Plaza, 66 E. 4th St. All welcome. Contributions \$50.

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up system which exists in virtually every industry and which shortens the life of every worker."

Oakes asserted that the Committee's announced purpose of investigating "communism" in Chicago's labor unions is "merely a camouflage to hide its real purposes: the destruction of free collective bargaining, legitimate, democratic unionism and academic freedom." The latter was a reference to the widely-publicized threat of the Committee to investigate the University of Chicago.

Oakes further asserted that "it is up to all unions, irrespective of affiliation or differences on other matters, to stop the Un-American Committee's all-out attack against the entire labor movement in Chicago."

He announced that demands will be made on President Truman, Governor Stevenson and Mayor Kennedy to "use their influence to have the Committee leave town in order to guarantee free collective bargaining and legitimate unionism in Chicago without interference by corporation-sponsored government agencies."

PACKING UNIONS PREPARE FOR CONTRACT TALKS; AFL CHARGES ARMOUR 'STALLING'

CHICAGO.—The packinghouse unions moved closer to the contract deadline of Aug. 11 this week, certain that they are "in for a rough time" in the fight with the big packers.

Both the CIO United Packinghouse Workers and the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters are expected to present the packers with a lengthy list of proposed contract

Kings ALP Picks Colon to Head Puerto Rican Unit

The Kings County American Labor Party yesterday announced formation of a Puerto Rican Council. Jesus Colon, Puerto Rican leader, ALP vice-chairman and candidate for the office of State Senator in the eighth Senatorial District, was elected chairman of the council. Other officers are: Pascual Valle, vice-chairman; Virginia Dore, secretary, and J. Trinidad Diaz, treasurer.

The council will coordinate ALP organizational work in the Puerto Rican community and integrate Puerto Rican leadership with the ALP as a whole. The council plans immediately to launch a county-wide campaign to register and enroll Puerto Rican voters.

In reporting the formation of the Council to the Kings County ALP executive committee Colon stated:

"We intend to carry forward the ALP program for peace, jobs and freedom into the Puerto Rican community, which now numbers more than 75,000 in Kings County. We shall not rest until every citizen in New York is aroused against the injustice of bad housing, ghetto living conditions, police brutality and varied forms of discrimination imposed upon the Puerto Rican people."

The council will hold its next meeting Thursday at 8:30 p.m. at the 6th Hart ALP club, 207 Hart St., Brooklyn.

THE New LAST 3 DAYS
"FALL OF BERLIN"
by MICKY STANLEY
Starts Sat., July 24 - American Premiere
"Taras Shevchenko" in color

Mrs. Bass Honored by Negro Women Voters

TRENTON.
MRS. CHARLOTTA BASS, candidate for Vice-President of the United States on the Progressive Party ticket, told 75 Trentonians that both old parties are frauds when it comes to doing something about civil rights.

Returning from the Progressive convention in Chicago that nominated her with Vincent Hallinan for President, Mrs. Bass spoke at a public reception held for her by the Negro Women's Voters League, at the Quartet Association hall here.

The League is a temporary group, formed so that Trenton could hear Mrs. Bass, and to advance the cause of Negro representation in government.

MRS. BASS, who worked for the Republican Party for 20 years, was the first Negro woman on the Electoral College of California. But, she said, "I learned all over again that Willkie was wrong. There isn't one world—there are two worlds, and the Negro is always treated as a second-class citizen."

"I walked out of the Republican Party. The Democrats had nothing for my people, either. So when some people got together to form the Progressive Party, I

MRS CHARLOTTA A. BASS

didn't wait to be asked. "I want over and said, you people are going my way. And this time, I didn't take a program—I helped make a program!"

Mrs. Bass welcomed the church and fraternal representatives at the reception. She has worked for 40 years in the Elks, the Eastern Star, and in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Several years ago, Hadasah awarded her an honorary membership for "outstanding community service."

Jobless Protest in British Guiana

GEORGETOWN (ALN).—The British Guiana Trades Union Council and the Peoples Progressive party staged a joint unemployment demonstration here July 20.

Unemployment is a serious problem in British Guiana as population figures go up with no corresponding increase in job opportunities. Thousands of jobless are walking the streets, while retrenchment faces thousands more. No unemployment relief is given.

SPAIN SALUTE

16th Anniversary of the Defense of the Republic
FREE STEVE NELSON AND THE BARCELONA STRIKE LEADERS

In Round Table Tribute:
DOROTHY PARKER • MILLARD LAMPELL • HOWARD FAST • MARGARET NELSON • DR. EDWARD K. BARSKY
MILTON WOLFF

Prize Dance Film: LAMENT, starring JOSE LIMON
Based on a poem by GARCIA LORCA
Tomorrow, Thursday, July 24, at 8 P.M.
HOTEL CAPITOL

Admission \$1.00, tax incl.
Auspices: Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade
Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee

Celebrate Poland's Independence

HON. JOS. WINIEWICZ
Polish Ambassador, as speaker

MR. PAUL ROBESON
People's Artist Present Concert

FRIDAY, JULY 25 at 7:30 P.M.

MANHATTAN PLAZA, 66 EAST 4th STREET

All Welcome • Contribution \$50

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THE New LAST 3 DAYS
"FALL OF BERLIN"
by MICKY STANLEY
Starts Sat., July 24 - American Premiere
"Taras Shevchenko" in color

LABOR, PEACE AND THE DEMOCRATS

AMID THE DIN OF THE DEMOCRATIC and Republican conventions, the cool-thinking bosses who want to get the votes know one thing—that the candidate and party which can sell itself to the nation as the peace party will win in November.

That is why Taft got the ovations when he branded the Korean horror as "Truman's war."

To escape the brand of "the war party" the wily Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois launched the Democratic convention with the counter-roar which in effect said, It's your war, too. It's a Republican-Democratic war because you voted for every move that Truman made to get us into the war.

And this demagogue, who told the truth for once on this point, might have added also that there is not a single spokesman for either the Democratic or Republican parties who has the patriotic decency, the love for his country, to impel him to get up and demand that the Truman-Dulles horror in Korea be brought to an immediate end through our adhering to the Geneva Convention on exchange of prisoners of war.

WE HAVE THE TWO MAJOR PARTIES engaged in their struggle for power, privileges, and loot. But we do not hear from either of them the slightest expression of that sentiment which declared in a recent Gallup Poll that 70 percent of the American voters want a Korea truce, and negotiations between Washington and Moscow for an end to the cold war.

The banner for Korean and world peace which a majority of the nation at this very moment so passionately desires is carried on solely by the courageous and historic Progressive Party ticket of Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass.

AMID THE IMPORTANT and necessary struggle for the domestic social reforms—FEPC, trade union rights, political liberty, lower taxes and lower rents—the decisive issue facing every voter and his family is war or peace.

If the war-hungry leaders in both the Republican and Democratic parties have their will in the next four years, they will try to plunge the United States into an atomic war of unbelievable destructiveness.

Under such conditions, the struggle for domestic reform, for defense of the trade unions, for FEPC and political liberty, must be part and parcel of the struggle to force the Democratic-GOP leaders to reverse the present "war-with-Russia" conspiracy, to nullify the present rearm-the-Nazis plot, and to replace these with the principle of peaceful coexistence, negotiation as equals, trade and co-operation.

WE SUPPORT THE DEMANDS which were made on the Democratic Party platform committee by the trade union spokesmen. WE BELIEVE ALL PEOPLE'S GROUPS, RIGHT OR LEFT, SHOULD PLACE THEIR DEMANDS BEFORE ALL CANDIDATES.

When Walter Reuther, speaking for the CIO, told the Democrats that "we must repeal the McCarran Act or tear down the Statue of Liberty," he was saying what millions of workers regardless of their politics, heartily believe.

When W. K. Hopkins, speaking for the United Mine Workers, demanded the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law "as the first savage thrust of fascism in America," he was speaking a truth on which all labor, Right, Left and Center, is united.

And even when William Green once more told the old line bosses that "promise without performance will not indefinitely satisfy the American people," he was reflecting the profound dissatisfaction in the AFL trade unions with the long record of broken promises which distinguishes the present Truman Administration.

BUT SO LONG AS THE DEMANDS for labor's domestic program—whether Taft-Hartley repeal, or protec-

(Continued on Page 5)

3,500 TEXTILE WORKERS GET 8.5c-HOUR PAY CUT

BOSTON, July 22.—An arbitrator ordered a cut of 8.5 cents an hour for 3,500 Pepperell and Continental Mills workers following the pattern already set for 18,000 New Bedford-Fall River and 7,000 Bates Co. employees.

An estimated 50,000 more New England Cotton-Rayon workers are expected to get similar decisions from arbitrators considering wage-cut demands of their employers.

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Stevenson Boom on — Spurred by City Bosses and Bankers

By ROB F. HALL

CHICAGO, July 22.—Barring the completely unexpected, most observers here were convinced that the stage has now been set down to the last prop for the nomination of Illinois Gov. Adlai Stevenson on an early ballot. He has long been the first choice of the

Pickets at Demo Meet Demand Equality in Gov't for Negroes

CHICAGO, July 22.—Negro and white workers marched in a picket line in front of the Democratic convention hall last night demanding equal representation for Negroes in all spheres of government. About 40 were in the line, but a spokesman for the Non-Partisan Committee for Equal Representation said the line will be larger tonight and tomorrow.

"We must speak out and let them know that the Negro people are sick and tired of being given the runaround and will not go along with another sellout of our rights," said a leaflet distributed by the picketers. Signs carried by pickets demanded a strong FEPC, freedom for Rosa Lee Ingram, Justice for Lt. Gilbert, and ending the war in Korea.

Earlier in the day a statement by William Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, was submitted to the Democratic platform-writing committee. He urged that the platform "take leadership in abolishing fear from the American scene

and restoring to the people their rights under the Constitution." The U. S. Attorney General, said Patterson, had violated his oath of office by stigmatizing a long list of people's organizations as Un-American and subversive.

A telegram was also received by the platform committee from seven Chicago trade unions demanding outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley, Smith and McCarran acts. The wire was sent by Lew Goldstein, assistant manager of the Chicago Joint Board of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union and included the signatures of the Chicago organizations of United Electrical Workers; Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union; Chicago District Council of the United Shoe Workers; Local 347 of the United Packinghouse Workers; Local 453 of the United Automobile Workers.

The Chicago Women for Peace, whose appointment with the plat-

big financial interests and of many city political bosses to head the Democratic ticket. He was a director of the Chicago National Bank up until the time he became governor of this state. His identification with the Truman-Dulles foreign policy as an official of the State Department prior to 1948 proved his reliability on that issue. The only question has been whether he honestly did not wish the nomination or whether he was demanding a convention draft to demonstrate his "independence" of Truman patronage.

At any rate the word has gone down the line. The first public result was the announcement of Vice-President Alben Barkley that he was withdrawing from the race. While Barkley blamed the opposition of "labor leaders" as the reason for his withdrawal it was generally conceded that the real reason was President Truman's objection to the Barkley candidacy.

The report that Stevenson has the support of all major factions at the convention dampened prospects for a floor fight on the Civil Rights plank. Stevenson's position calls for a federal FEPC in name but one which will have no jurisdiction in any state which sets up its own FEPC, regardless

(Continued on Page 6)

U. S. Takes 3 More Firsts, Soviet Team Still in Lead

HELSINKI, Finland, July 22.—United States track stars smashed two records and equalled a third in winning three more Olympic first place gold medals today. Mal Whitfield, the great Negro star from Columbus, Ohio, raced to an unprecedented Olympic repeat in winning the 800 meters,

equaling his 1948 record of 1 minute, 49.2 seconds. Sim Innes of Southern California won the discus throw with an Olympic record heave of 180 feet, 6.6 inches, and Bob Richards of Laverne, Cal., won the pole vault with a record leap of 14 feet, 10.18 inches.

At the end of the third day of competition, the team score of this most sizzling modern Olympics showed the Soviet Union, in its debut, leading with 130½ points, and the U.S. second with 115. Soviet male gymnasts in a spectacular showing had won four firsts, five seconds, a third, fourth, fifth and sixth Monday night. U.S. gymnasts were shut out of the scoring.

Two other Olympic records fell

today in addition to those topped by the American track men. Marjorie Jackson of Australia won the 100 meter women's dash in 11.5, tying both the Olympic and world record. Herbert Schade of Germany set a new 5,000 meter mark in winning his qualifying heat in 14 minutes, 15.4 seconds.

Forecasting another gold medal tomorrow, the U.S. three entries in the 200-meter sprint all breezed through their heats in impressive style. Andy Stanfield is favored in this event, with Gathers and Baker having a chance to score.

Two of their hottest competitors will not be in action. Jamaica withdrew its stars, Herb McKenley and Art Rodin, from the 200 without explanation. Jamaica of-

ficials refused to reply when asked whether they had been withdrawn in protest over the judges' decision giving Lindy Remigino of the U.S. the 100 meter race over McKenley in a photo finish yesterday.

Whitfield made Olympic history by a stride over Arthur Wint of Jamaica. Ulheimer of Germany, Nielson of Denmark, Webster of Britain and Steines of Germany completed the scoring positions.

The U.S. made it 1-2 in the pole vault when Don Laz followed Richards with 14 feet, 9.12 inches to also top the Olympic mark. The two were followed by Lundberg of Sweden, Denisenko of the Soviet Union, Olenius of

(Continued on Page 7)

RALLY TOM'W TO DEMAND NELSON BAIL

—See Page 3

STRUGGLE IN BRASS VALLEY: I

SCABS DON'T ANSWER THE ADS

By GEORGE MORRIS
(First of a series)

WATERBURY, Conn., July 22.—Seven thousand brass workers, entering the sixth week of their strike, held their lines solid here, with not a single one responding to the Scovill Brass Co. advertisement for scabs.

The strikers of six Naugatuck Valley plants here, the bulk of them Scovill employees, are the main section of a nation-wide strike of 10,000 brass workers called by the Brass and Copper Council of the United Automobile Workers, CIO.

The spearhead and largest of the brass employers is the Scovill Co. whose management has a long record of anti-union activity. This company deliberately provoked the strike, threatened an injunction a day after it was called, and has stubbornly held out against a settlement. Now there is talk of asking the state to send state troopers.

Significantly, Waterbury Police chief William J. Roach suggested he might need state troopers on the very day, July 17, when the Waterbury Republican carried a full-page anti-

union ad of the Scovill Co. which said:

"If you, a bargaining unit employee, wish to return to work, get in touch with your supervisor. Our gates are open for your use. If you are not a Scovill worker, you can apply for work at our employment office."

That Thursday, the day I came here, was a scorching day, very rough on pickets. The number was limited to just a couple or so at a gate. But, as on a previous occasion when president Sid Monti of the striking local took off all pickets just to show the company no one wants to work, not a single scab appeared.

STRIKE RELIEF

The strikers are set for a long strike if necessary. The big problem was aid for the growing number of striking families feeling the pinch. That problem was partly met with the return of a delegation of the strikers from Detroit with an assurance from UAW's top officers of a sizable weekly relief check.

With the strike becoming a duel between unionism and union-busting, Connecticut's la-

bor movement as a whole is at least beginning to take notice of the struggle.

The unaffiliated Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers despite years of hostility towards it by the UAW-CIO, announced that its four locals in the state's brass plants had pledged full support to the strikers and its offer of help was welcomed by Monti and the strikers.

Most needed at this moment, said Monti, are reinforcements on the picket line to give some of the strikers a chance to "get in the shade for a while." He said providing some 500 pickets a day at 19 gates during high temperature is a tough job. He said UAW and other organizations have promised to send some picket relief starting this week.

BASIC ISSUE

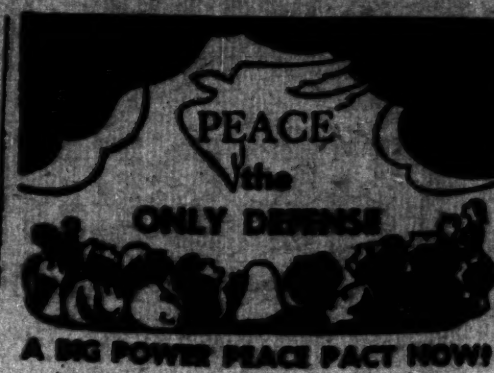
The story of the CIO brass struggle which really began a year ago, is just another one to confirm the fact that the employers, following the steel corporations, drew a line and said to labor, "No Further." Sometimes this showdown is over what seems to an outside observer like very little. But beneath

it is the basic issue of unionism as it is in steel.

This is why the brass strike, like the strikes in steel and many other fields, stretches for many weeks.

The UAW's brass locals are now striking for changes in a contract that were due in the affected plants from June 9 to Sept. 22, 1951. They have been given the run-around for a year or more. These locals are still trying to get what the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers won after the general copper strike last August (a 21-cent package), approved last December by the WSB and collected retroactive to last July.

At that time Mine-Mill proposed united action to UAW. This was refused by the UAW's



Copper and Brass Council. But the locals went ahead with strike votes that were given almost unanimously.

Shortly before their strike was to take effect, Sept. 19, 1951, Walter Reuther stopped the move by putting the dispute into the hands of the Wage Stabilization Board. The UAW's leaders placed so much confidence in the Truman administration that they saw WSB handling of the issue as a sure shot.

The WSB sat on the case until May, 1952, when its panel issued a recommendation for a (Continued on Page 4)

Louisville PP Leader Wins Reinstatement on Gov't Job

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 22.—Walter E. Barnett, local chairman of the Progressive Party, returned to work at the Army Quartermaster Depot in Jeffersonville, Ind., yesterday after being suspended for three months as an alleged security risk. No formal charges were ever filed against him.

He was recalled to his job as a reclamation worker at the depot after stiff protests by labor, Negro, church, and progressive groups in Kentucky and Southern Indiana. The daily and weekly press also questioned his suspension.

Barnett was suspended April 28 after getting signatures on a fair employment practices petition at the depot on April 18. He said he was circulating the petition on his own time, but Army officials said he should have asked permission.

Barnett's suspension followed the firing of Frank Grzelak, Scottsburg, Ind., a draftsman at the depot, because his wife is a leader in the Louisville Progressive Party and the American Peace Crusade.

Barnett is a board member at large of the Louisville Area Negro Labor Council. Nathaniel McKenzie, NLC chairman, charged that the actions against Barnett and Grzelak were "part of a pattern that has been established to silence all who stand on the side of the people against those who

serve the interest of big business."

The Rev. M. M. D. Perdue, leading Baptist minister and chairman of the Militant Church Movement, declared: "They first pick on the foreign-born and the Negroes because they figure that too many people won't protest. It won't stop there, though, as shown by what happened in Nazi Germany. Many who remained silent while the Gestapo dragged away their fellow citizens soon joined them in the concentration camps."

PERIL TO LIBERTY

Sterling O. Neal, president of Dist. 7, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, asserted: "If these people can be denied the right to work by government officials for what they think is right, then a serious threat to our constitutional liberties exists. Therefore, it is incumbent upon all who believe in democracy and free speech to rise up in righteous indignation and demand that these practices cease and that the victims be reinstated."

The Militant Church Movement, the Negro Labor Council, and the

Progressive Party led in forming a community-wide Civil Rights Committee to organize protests. This committee was headed by the Rev. J. C. Olden, national director of the Militant Church and a columnist for the Louisville Defender, Negro weekly.

The Defender said editorially: "There is nothing subversive in advocating the employment of persons on the basis of need and merit. Those who stand for this method of hiring workers are believers in real democracy."

"Barnett's membership in the Progressive Party should not work adversely against him on any job. As long as working for equal rights for all citizens or belonging to any particular political party subjects a person to suspicion and labels him as a security risk, all good Americans should be disturbed."

The Louisville Courier-Journal declared: "The atmosphere that surrounds these so-called security searches, and the calm, shoulder-shrugging assumption of rights and sanctions which do not exist, make us all uneasy. Let's have some light and some responsibility to law."

FACE-SAVING MOVE

The Negro Labor Council employed attorney Alfred M. Carroll to push Barnett's case for reinstatement. When Barnett was recalled to work, he was told it was pending further investigation. However, this was considered a face-saver for Army brass. Carroll demanded that Barnett's status be cleared up at once.

Barnett, a war veteran injured on Iwo Jima, declared: "This whole thing shows the stupidity and injustice of the so-called loyalty-security program. Our main job now is to get Frank Grzelak back to work. He is 60 years old and can't get a job anywhere else."

Representatives of the American Civil Liberties Union and the Louisville Committee to Defend Civil Liberties are leading the fight for Grzelak's reinstatement. His case was heard by the Loyalty-Security Appeals Board in Washington on June 8, but no decision has been announced.

HOW DIXIECRAT BYRD SAVED REP. SMITH FROM DEFEAT

"Labor," weekly paper of the railroad unions, describes in its July 19 issue, how the notorious anti-labor Congressman Howard W. Smith of Virginia was saved by Senator Byrd's machine from defeat in the recent primaries. Says the July 19 issue:

"The Virginia Legislature, based by Byrd, recently 'redistricted' the state, to fortify the machine at points where it was threatened. Most important of these is the area across the Potomac from Washington. Thousands of U. S. Government workers have moved in. Most of them don't like Congressman Howard W. Smith, the ferociously anti-labor Byrdite who has long represented Virginia's 8th district.

"Smith saw the handwriting on the wall and his machine friends in the legislature obliged him by carving his old eighth district into

a rearranged 8th and a brand new 10th district.

"Both of them—and this is no accident—included parts of a farm owned by Smith. Thus he could claim to be a 'resident' of either, and could choose the one from which he could run for re-election to Congress.

"Smith's real home, where he has long lived, is in the city of Alexandria, which is now in the new 10th District. The political prospects there didn't look good to Smith, so he chose to run from the part of his farm in the rearranged 8th. Of course, he won."

Smith made no mistake, for "Labor" continues, the Byrd machine candidate running in the new 10th District was defeated by Edmund D. Campbell, who ran as an anti-machine candidate and was endorsed by labor unions of the area, including railroad unions.

Gates-Davis Circulation Campaign



GATES



DAVIS

Heat or no heat, New York readers of the Daily Worker and The Worker are pushing ahead in a determined effort to expand circulation of both The Worker and Daily Worker.

They're plenty sore about the dirty State Department move in preventing sports editor Lester Rodney from covering the Olympics.

"Those vultures knew that Rodney's reports would excite wide interest and would, among other things, help boost the paper's circulation," is the way one speaker put it at a conference of readers last week to plan New York's part in the circulation campaign.

The answer of the conference to this ban and to other assaults on press freedom, particularly the long-term imprisonment of Daily Worker editor John Gates and former publisher Benjamin J. Davis, was to resolve to:

- Increase weekly sale of The Worker through direct solicitation by readers to at least 3,000 throughout the state by Oct. 15.
- Increase daily sale of the Daily Worker through direct solicitation by readers to 2,000 by that date.
- Gather at least 3,500 Worker subs in the paper's summer subscription campaign throughout the state. This to be obtained by Labor Day.

Spokesmen were present from Manhattan, Queens, Bronx and Brooklyn. They figured their goals about like this:

Manhattanites—1,000 Workers to be sold through direct activity of readers weekly; 350 Daily Workers to be sold that way, and 750 subs for The Worker.

Queens readers—500 Workers weekly; 200 Daily Workers, and 500 subs for The Worker.

Bronxites—700 Workers weekly; 200 Daily Workers, and 625 subs for The Worker.

Brooklynites figured they could do better than 1,000 Workers weekly, 400 Daily Workers and 750 subs for The Worker.

No readers from upstate were present. But individual discussion with leaders of readers' groups in some of the largest upstate communities indicated an increase of at least a couple of hundred Workers and Daily Workers to be sold there regularly, and at least 300 Worker and Daily Worker subs.

Illinois readers came through with 17 Worker subs and two for the Daily Worker Monday. There were also 4 Worker subs and two for the Daily Worker from Ohio, two of The Worker subs from Canton, the rest from Cleveland.

Missouri came through with a couple of subs, and there were many individual subs from various parts of the country—places like Anacosta, Mont.; Bladell, N. Y.; Gates Mills, O.

Many were in response to the paper's direct plea for readers to use the sub blanks printed in the paper.

One, from Askov, Minn., read: "Here's our sub for the Daily Worker. We've had it for 17-18 years and would be lost without it."

Another, from Ithaca, N. Y., said: "Please send me my sub quickly for I don't want to be without my Worker. Am 78 years old and am on the retired list."

Cut out the blank below and use it in getting subs from friends, relatives, shopmates, neighbors.

(Special drive offer for the Daily Worker is \$10 a year outside of Manhattan and Bronx; \$12 in Manhattan and Bronx. For six months it's \$6 outside of Manhattan and Bronx; \$7 for Manhattan and Bronx. The Worker is \$2.50 a year everywhere, and \$1.50 for six months. Mail to Daily Worker, 35 E. 12 St., New York 3, N. Y.)

Name	_____	Date	_____
Address	_____	City	_____
		PO Zone	_____
Daily Worker 1 year	Check One	6 months	Amount
The Worker 1 year	6 months	Amount	
Name	_____	Date	_____
Address	_____	City	_____
		PO Zone	_____
Daily Worker 1 year	Check One	6 months	Amount
The Worker 1 year	6 months	Amount	

2,282 MORE IN HARLEM'S 11th AD SIGN DAVIS AMNESTY PETITIONS

The campaign to "Free Ben Davis" put on speed last week-end when 2,282 signatures were collected in Harlem's 11th Assembly District on petitions addressed to President Truman urging the freeing of the Communist leader and former New York City Councilman, now serving a five year sentence in Terre Haute Federal Prison after being framed and convicted under the Smith Act.

James Malloy, executive secretary of the Committee declared that "over 10,000 signatures are expected by Thursday."

Malloy said last Saturday's campaign was the culmination of a whirlwind four day roundup be-

ginning a week ago Wednesday, when 705 signatures were collected. The following day 775 people, and on Friday 803 signed.

A visit to the Amnesty headquarters found canvassers returning with stories of the warm responses of Negroes and others to the idea of freeing Davis so that he can return to Harlem and take up where he left off last July 2, when he was jailed along with other Communist leaders for advocating peace, jobs and freedom.

One canvasser told of meeting a Negro woman just returning from a prayer meeting at Salem A.M.E. Church. "Sure I remember Ben Davis," she said. "Sure I'll sign

my name to get him out of jail. He's got no business in there anyhow."

Another Negro woman likened Davis' jailing to the betrayal and crucifixion of Jesus. "They nailed him to the cross because he chased the money changers out of the temple," she declared, according to the canvasser. "That's just what happened to Mr. Davis. Sure I'll sign my name to free him."

"I'm no Communist but he's our man," declared a tenement resident visited by one canvasser.

Malloy declared that over 30,000 leaflets had been distributed in the 11th A.D., the area of Davis' greatest voting strength when he

was twice elected to the City Council. Thousands of stickers have been put up and 2,000 pamphlets have been sold, entitled "Stand up for Freedom"—"The Negro People vs. The Smith Act" by Lloyd Brown.

It was learned that a similar committee working for amnesty for the Negro leader has begun a campaign in Chicago under the leadership of William Jackson, at 1110 South Oakley Blvd.

Outdoor street meetings were in Harlem attended by thousands of passersby many of whom joined in distributing leaflets. This week meetings are being held throughout the 11th A.D. The main meetings

this Saturday, will be at 124 Street and Seventh Ave. at 9:30 p.m. and at the 118 Street between Eighth and Manhattan Avenues at 8 p.m.

"We are calling upon all citizens particularly Negroes and unionists," Malloy stated, "to join in this fight." Malloy recalled that Davis' most consistent and militant battles were for Negro rights and the rights of labor.

"The people can free Ben Davis tomorrow if their demands are strong enough," Malloy declared. He urged that canvassers, clerical workers, and all others interested in winning Davis' freedom come to Amnesty headquarters at 217 W. 125 St.

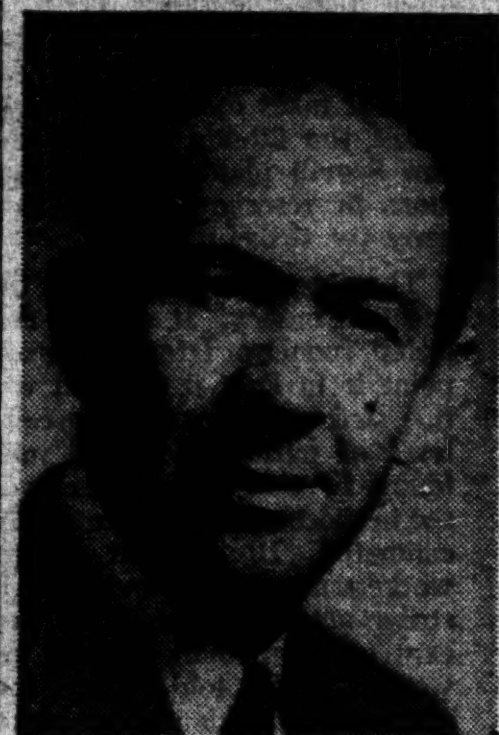
Rally Tomorrow to Launch Campaign to Free Nelson

The "Spain Salute" rally tomorrow (Thursday) evening will give New Yorkers an opportunity to protest the savage 20-year sentence given Steve Nelson and to join in the fight for bail.

The Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, who fought under Nelson in the anti-fascist war in Spain, are co-sponsoring the rally in commemoration of the 16th anniversary of the opening of Spain's defense against Franco and his Axis partners.

A round-table, personalized discussion of the Spanish fight will be held by Dr. Edward K. Barry, Dorothy Parker and Howard Fast. Millard Lampell will be moderator. Margaret Nelson will appear for her husband, Steve.

World-wide protest resulted several weeks ago in mitigating the vengeance of the Franco court martials against the 27 Barcelona strike-leaders. It is now the duty of Americans, the Lincoln Vets announcement said, to join in a mighty movement to stand by Steve Nelson.



STEVE NELSON

The "Spain Salute" rally will also serve as the first public presentation of the anthology just published by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, "The Heart of Spain."

ARAB-ASIAN NATIONS HIT BAN ON UN TUNIS SESSION

Arab-Asian nations yesterday bitterly assailed the Washington-inspired ban on a special session of the United Nations General Assembly to take up Tunisia's grievances against French imperialism. The ban was effected yesterday when Secretary-General Trygve Lie's office announced that only 23 countries—eight less than required—had voted for the special session.

The session was doomed when the State Department's satellites followed its lead and opposed it. Among the 27 governments who voted against the special session were the U. S., Britain, France, and 11 Latin American regimes. The Soviet Union and People's Democracies joined the Arab-Asian nations in supporting the session.

Dr. Abdul Majid Abbas of Iraq, in a sharp-worded statement, described the results as the "third rebuff" to the colonial and semi-colonial peoples of Asia and Africa in their effort to "throw some light on colonial practice in North Africa."

Strikers Vote On Pact Today

AMSTERDAM, N.Y., July 22.—Striking CIO textile workers at the Mohawk Carpet Mills have postponed voting until tomorrow and Thursday on a new contract designed to end their eight-week-old work stoppage.

The new contract, negotiated by representatives of the union and management, calls for a general 7 cents an hour pay rise.

HOW 20 READERS CIRCULATE 365 WORKERS EVERY WEEK

Twenty members of a Freedom of the Press club in Chicago circulate 365 Workers each week. Read how they do it in The Worker this weekend.

Mossadeh Returns As Premier of Iran

TEHERAN, Iran, July 22.—Mohammed Mossadeh was renamed Premier of Iran today as the result of mass demonstrations in Teheran and the big oil centers which forced the ouster of Premier Ahmed Ghavam, millionaire stooge of the British oil imperialists.

Four days after he resigned as premier in protest of the Shah's refusal to grant him control of the army, the 73-year-old Mossadeh was restored to power, with complete control of the nation's economy and its armed forces in his hands.

There had been three days of tremendous demonstrations in which between 300 and 500 persons were killed by the police and army.

Ghavam, who has been premier on three previous occasions, reportedly had fled the capital to escape the wrath of demonstrators demanding his execution. Reliable sources said the government may order the seizure of all his property, valued at \$56,000,000.

A special committee, appointed to investigate Ghavam's bloody attacks was reported preparing a sweeping purge of the military command.

A member of the committee said the committee already has recommended "trial and execution" for Gen. Ali Garzan, chief of the general staff and Gen. Alavi Moghadam, military governor of Teheran. Both, the spokesman said, have been charged with "crimes committed against the innocent public."

The investigating committee also was said to have recommended the trial of Shah's younger brother, 31-year-old Prince Aly Reza, on charges of killing two civilians (Continued on Page 6)

PITTSBURGH BACK-TO-WORK AD ANGERS STEEL STRIKERS

PITTSBURGH, July 22.—The steel strikers' anger is rising against a back-to-work propaganda appeal by the local Hearst paper, the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph. The back-to-work appeal was splashed in 12-point type, three columns wide, on the editorial page. It ran from the top of the page to the bottom.

This strikebreaking back-to-work propaganda is in the form of a jeering, hostile open letter to Philip Murray, president of the United Steel Workers. It asks him to give up the union shop idea at once and accept the steel companies' proposals or else have a secret back-to-work vote on the basis of the employers' offers.

This is the first time in years that a Pittsburgh newspaper has stated its strikebreaking policies so openly in a dispute in a basic industry.

The Hearst back-to-work propaganda follows the familiar lines of the Mohawk Valley formula that the Senate Committee on Civil Liberties (the LaFollette Committee) exposed in 1936.

This formula calls for back-to-work appeals when strikers get hungry. And the Sun-Telly "open letter" reminds the strikers that

they can get back on the payroll by surrendering to the employers and giving up the union shop demand.

The strikebreaking "letter" from the Hearst editor also asks the union leaders to quit opposing the Taft-Hartley Law. It bluntly declares that enforcement of the (Continued on Page 6)

Textile Union Hits Pentagon On Contracts

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The CIO Textile Workers Union accused the U. S. Government yesterday of handing out contracts to mills paying the lowest wages. Emil Rieve, president of the union, wrote John R. Steelman, acting military mobilizer, that the Munitions Board is proposing to exclude high bid contractors from defense contracts.

Declaring that the board would exclude mills submitting bids 20 percent above the low bids, Rieve said:

"In effect only the lowest cost mills with the lowest wage levels are allowed to participate in government work."

MACMILLAN BOOK PUT ON DOCK AT TRIAL OF 15

By HARRY RAYMOND

The prosecution in the Smith Act trial of the 15 New York Communists broadened the scope of its literary heresy hunt yesterday to include a publication of the old conservative MacMillan Co.

The famous publishing house, whose current publication list includes "The Memoirs of Herbert Hoover," St. Francis of Assisi's "Song of the Sun," H. A. Guy's "The Life of Christ," Mary Ellen Chase's "Readings from the Bible" and "Complete Psychological Works of Sigmund Freud," was cited by assistant prosecutor Robert Reagan as a cog in an alleged "Communist conspiracy."

Reagan placed before the jury as "evidence" of the "conspiracy" "Law of the Soviet State," by Andrie Vishinsky, a MacMillan publication.

The book, which was translated by the American Council of Learned Societies, a Rockefeller Foundation group, was introduced after government witness Harvey Matusow, a professional FBI informer, said defendant Alexander Trachtenberg talked to him about it.

Defense attorney John T. McTernan objected to Reagan's offer of the book.

"It was no relation to the defendants in the case," he told the court. "The mere fact that Trachtenberg said this book selling for \$15 would at a lower price be important for party members to familiarize themselves with socialist law does not make it admissible. It was published by a group not connected with the defendants."

Judge Edward J. Dimock granted McTernan's objection and ruled the book out.

Reagan, however, questioned the witness further on his alleged conversation with Trachtenberg about the book. Matusow elaborated his story and claimed Trachtenberg told him the book described "how socialism would be established." Reagan offered the book again.

McTernan was on his feet again charging the witness had "doctor-ed up his testimony."

"This man," said the lawyer, "has been in the pay of the prosecuting authorities since 1950. He has been engaged in anti-Communist activities as an employee of 'Counterattack,' which caused caused some 100 radio and television artists to be fired in New York."

"This certainly could not be called a Communist Party publication," Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, defendant acting as her own counsel, told the court. "Apparently what happened is that Mr. Trachtenberg, who is a book publisher, would have liked to publish it in a cheaper edition. It seems we are getting into a trial of books—not books published under our sponsorship, but all books regardless of who the publisher is, books dealing with the Soviet Union."

Assistant prosecutor David L. Marks argued that Trachtenberg's alleged remarks about the Vishinsky book constituted an "endorsement" of the book and it therefore was admissible as evidence as a "statement furthering

the conspiracy."

Defense Attorney Frank Serri said: "If that is so, you have no freedom of discussion. There is no advocacy of overthrow of the government of the U. S. in that general conversation of Trachtenberg with another person."

McTernan said: "The prosecution is trying to impute to these defendants the understanding of the writer Vishinsky, who so far as I know has not been named as a conspirator in this case. All that Trachtenberg said was he would like to publish this book, selling at \$15, at a lower price to reach the people he sells books to."

Judge Dimock reversed his earlier ruling. He said passages from the book could be read to the jury as evidence of Trachtenberg's intent.

The excerpts read by Reagan were Vishinsky's brief description of the destruction of the old capitalist state in Russia and its replacement by a "new state based on the armed proletariat."

Matusow concluded his direct shortly before noon. The defense is scheduled to begin cross-examination of the witness at 10:30 a.m. today.

Letters from Readers

A Letter from
A '65' Member

NEW YORK

Editor, Daily Worker:

Enclosed please find an article from the "Union Voice" of July 13, 1952. I believe that Worker readers would be interested in this article by David Livingston, president of District 65. I have underlined particularly his proposal that there should be an immediate cease-fire in Korea while the truce talks are going on. I think readers of The Worker would welcome such a proposal.

While it is true that a struggle is now going on in 65 to keep the union a progressive, militant path (as struggle which leads to clashes with 65 leadership such as Livingston), I think we should welcome all expressions and proposals for peace, much as that contained in the enclosed article. By doing that we will give answer to the slanders against The Worker and George Morris. Further, we can require from the 65 leaders that they put their words into action. I hope you will reprint the enclosed item.

—A 65'er.

The above letter refers to a section of the article by Livingston in the July 13 issue of Union Voice which says:

"Why can't the UN forces make a simple proposal to the Chinese and North Koreans? Let's continue to talk out the prisoner issue till we reach agreement, but meanwhile let's stop fighting now. No more killing at all."

The above view expressed by Livingston is to be welcomed, as are similar views by other labor officials, including the most conservative. Livingston has expressed such views before, and they have been reported in this paper.

District 65 and its officers showed more vigorous interest in peace activity in earlier days. The union was an active participant in the collection of signatures for peace petitions, took part actively in peace activities and placed the issue of peace prominently on its agenda. Unfortunately this activity, while supported by many District 65 members, has been officially dropped. The peace workshop of District 65 has been liquidated.

As our correspondent suggests, it is to be hoped that the stand expressed by Livingston for a cease-fire in Korea is followed by a renewal of the kind of splendid peace activity seen in the past.

—The Editor.



Daily Worker

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Daily Worker & The Worker \$5.25 \$10.00 \$15.00	
Daily Worker Only 4.50 8.00 12.00	
The Worker 1.00 2.00 3.00	

World of Labor

by George Morris



(Continued from Page 2)

raise of 15 cents an hour. But the full WSB some weeks later shaved the raise down to 11 cents, retroactive to only Oct. 15, 1951, and recommended both sides negotiate an annual improvement of four cents and an escalator.

Most of the companies, however, took a guidance from the steel trust and rejected the WSB recommendation. The workers, already angered by many months of stalling, loss of retroactive pay and the shaving down of the original recommendation by the WSB itself, took another strike vote.

RETROACTIVITY ISSUE

At this point the Scovill Co. played its traditional provocative anti-union roll. The company arbitrarily, without negotiations with the union or any agreement, put the 11-cent raise into the pay envelopes of its 4,700 production workers, effective June, 1952, and announced it would never give retroactive pay. The smaller companies followed suit.

Retroactivity was thereby made into an issue, just as the union shop and retroactivity were made into an issue by the steel trust.

The issue is far more important than the lump sum of \$150 taken from most of the workers.

If steel, brass and other companies can nullify the traditional practice, recognized even by government disputes bodies, that wage changes are retroactive to the day when the old pact expires, then they will have an added incentive to stretch out disputes for many months or even a year or two. They can actually make money by the tactic, in the case of Scovill some \$600,000. The union points out that even the WSB recommendation chiseled some weeks on the retroactivity rightly due to the workers.

But president Sid Monti of the Scovill local says that, important as the back pay issue and some of the others are, the primary issue is the demand for a revision of the incentive pay plan of the company. The majority of the workers are on piece rates. They say the company's arbitrary policy of retiming jobs because of some trivial or other unimportant changes has always given it power to take away through chiseling on piece-work what it gives in the contract.

BEGAN JUNE 20

Monti declared that unless the workers have a say in the timing of the jobs and established rules are respected, the 11-cent gain will be wiped out.

The strike at Scovill was called June 20, a week before the

company was to pay the workers vacation pay and shut down the plant for two weeks vacation. A week later, other plants began to join the strike.

Some of the top leaders of the UAW's brass council may have harbored the illusion that government intervention during the vacation period would bring a settlement, and work would be resumed on settled terms just about when the vacation was over, and no time would be lost. They apparently thought the company would pay up the vacation wages.

The company, like steel, isn't inclined to settle, however, and refuses to pay vacation money. This pay dispute is going to an arbitrator.

Apparently the company thought its tactic would arouse anger among the workers against the union leaders. But local officials say the exact contrary was the effect, and they are not sorry that thousands of their members remain in town because this is no time for a vacation. It takes more than 500 to picket the 20-odd gates at the two Scovill plants and it takes more in reserve lest the company try strikebreaking.

They are not worried over the vacation money. It will be collected, sooner or later. The main point is to fight it out and win the strike. There is a greater level of participation and militancy in this strike than you see in most other struggles. The estimated 10 percent Negro workers are well in evidence in strike activity. About 40 percent of the Scovill workers are women, I was told. They, too, are well in evidence on picket lines and seem to be quite aggressive.

(To be continued)

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman



Poland's Frontiers Bolster World Peace

THE EVIL TALK in high Republican and Democratic Party circles about a revision of the Polish frontiers is war talk. We know, of course, that the GOP and Eisenhower are committed to the so-called "rectification" of these frontiers in the interests of their West German ex-Hitlerite proteges. And considering the great investments lost to Harriman and other big Wall Street imperialists when the Polish People's Democracy nationalized the country's resources, it may be expected that the Democrats, like the GOP, will repudiate the Potsdam agreements along with the Yalta and Cairo agreements, which Truman has already observed in the breach. Clearly such developments cannot but comfort the Ruhr industrialists and ex-Nazi generals, successors to the legacy of the Prussian Junkers and militarists, and dedicated to the recapture of this legacy. But what a travesty of justice this would be, if indeed it could be consummated!

The truly miraculous achievements of the Polish people since their liberation from the Nazi exterminators on July 22, 1945, are recorded in a number of phenomenal developments. Atop this list, which this column would not presume to catalogue, is the expansion of Poland's heavy industry, the key of which is coal. The output of this basic industry has been doubled over the 1938 figure. Now Poland yields priority only to Britain and West Germany, and could supply the whole of Western Europe's deficit if Wall Street did not forbid its satellites to trade with the East.

A NUMBER of other developments also capture the imagination. For instance, the rebuilding of Nazi-devastated Warsaw into one of the world's most beautiful cities. Moreover, the Polish people have embarked on a cultural renaissance, which became possible only through relentless struggle to eradicate the anti-Semitism generated for centuries by the Polish ruling class, and the anti-Russian feelings produced by both the Polish rulers and the Czarist oppression of Poland.

Such a gallant effort to overcome the historical economic lag of their country, and to free the true internationalist and democratic spirit of the Polish working class from the fetters of reactionary tradition merit the admiration and esteem of all mankind. Especially deserving of universal esteem are Poland's present leaders, President Bierut and Prime Minister Cyrankiewicz, who lead the Polish Workers' Party and embody the unity of Polish workers and peasants, and the power of the popular democratic form of state power.

Their achievements loom all the greater against the background of Poland's sufferings at the hands of the Hitlerites. It cannot be repeated too often in these times that the Nazis killed 6,000,000 Poles and were bent on the physical extermination of the Polish nation; that they stole or destroyed 38 percent of the country's national wealth, bombing, shelling and leveling by fire buildings and plants estimated at \$17,000,000,000; that they wiped out 55 percent of the country's livestock, destroyed 24 percent of the railroad sys-

tem and properties, 60 percent of the school system, 64 percent of the communications system.

POLAND'S rapid recovery from these wounds was made possible by a combination of factors, chief of which is the indomitable spirit of the Polish people. But the Soviet Union proved a friend in need, and the correct policies of the postwar Polish governments gave direction. But a major factor was the possession of the recovered territories—the very territories torn from Poland in earlier rampages by the Teutonic Knights and the Prussian militarists. The restoration of these territories to Poland righted ancient wrongs, provided Poland with the area for development. It is clear that any talk of giving these territories back to the descendants of the Prussian robberbarons cannot but rouse all people who love justice.

However, it is not merely that such talk violates the people's sense of justice. It also invites disaster upon the plotters, and those who allow themselves to be deceived by the plotters. For not only does Poland's possession of the new territories deprive the German militarists of an important material base and staging ground for aggression, but, conversely, it creates in People's Poland a bastion of strength in the heart of Europe, a bastion, moreover, which serves the interests of peace.

For the German militarists encounter in the defense force of the new Poland the armed forces which fought their way from Stalingrad to Berlin, and the military leader, Marshal Rokossovsky, who smashed the best that Hitler's Wehrmacht could dispose. Whoever talks of sending German troops against the forces of no friend either of Poland or of Germany.

Press Roundup

THE TIMES is determined to make an ass of itself and the whole Wall Street gang by running this anguished headline over its Olympic story: "Communists Defy Truce Tradition to Spread Propaganda at Classic." Now, as even dithering Times editors know, the theme of the Olympics is supposed to be Peace. And, as Times writer George Axelson moans, "Peace is the keynote of the camp" which the World League of Democratic Youth has set up in Finland. "A large white dove adorns the gateway to the camp," which makes it "Communist" for the Times. But that's not all. Finnish Partisans of Peace as well as the aforementioned youth group are bringing the finest in entertainment and culture to the Olympics audiences. "Here is a sample of the entertainment," Axelson writes: "Bulgarian folk dancers, symphony orchestra concerts, singers, dancers and actresses famous in Iron Curtain lands (there's an example of capitalist morality for you. Where's the Iron Curtain when these artists freely travel to Finland while Wall Street's State Department keeps Americans at home?), the Leningrad ballet, the Chinese circus and swimming races." A social system which fears peace and culture the way Wall Street capitalism does is writing its own obituary.

THE POST sneers at a Soviet paper's commentary on our rigged elections, on the stupidly complacent theory that Americans will automatically deny any truth when uttered by a Russian. But if the Post doesn't want to accept "Pravda's" word for the fact that Eisenhower is "Wall Street's favorite" but that Wall Street will line up a pro-war Democratic candidate referred to Walter Lippmann, that old Bolshevik of the Herald Tribune. Lippmann had admitted that an Eisenhower-Stevenson race (it could be Ke-fauver or Harriman, just as well) would be dandy, because the public then wouldn't have to have the bother of choosing between one policy and another.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE'S Alsop brothers put it a little differently: "If the opposing candidates in this election are to be Dwight Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson, one can at least feel the United States of America are doing themselves proud before the world." When the Alsops start breathing more easily, the people can start worrying. The Post will be busy selling workers on the idea that the Democratic candidate will be the angel to the GOP devil, but the Tribune's readers are already being tipped on the truth that their war profits are just as safe with Adlai as with Dwight.

THE JOURNAL AMERICAN gulps over the tragic and "bitter betrayal" of Alben Barkley's presidential chances by CIO president Philip Murray. What a "sordid story," the Hearstings intone. "Are you listening, Phil Murray? Does that small constricted heart of yours have place for the anguish of a man who fought your battles..." and on and on. This would be pretty gripping stuff if one did not remember how the Republicans just ditched their own "Mr. Republican," Taft. Workers can properly criticize Murray and his labor-chief pals for tying themselves to the Democrats and their war program. But the Hearstings are interested, not in that kind of criticism, but in that old dirty anti-labor means—R. F.

Daily Worker

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IT'S STILL 'NO' IN STEEL

THE STRIKE OF 600,000 steel workers is in the eighth week. Hopes ran high Sunday when a sudden resumption of negotiations was reported. The union's negotiators made further concessions in the formulation of the union security clause, which, so it is claimed, has been the main stumbling block.

But the negotiators for the "Big Six" steel companies turned on the same record. Their answer was "No." It is futile to gauge the strike situation by the supposed distance between the employers and the union in money or other matters in the contract.

The basic element in the situation is the decision of the steel interests, spearheading for big business in general, to challenge unionism and the union shop in particular. What appears like quibbling over "small stuff" is really an effort on their part to build a company union base in the steel industry.

The workers understand the issue. The union's wage policy committee, after hearing the report, decided to take on the steel industry's challenge with renewed vigor and, tossing out the compromises, decided to return to the original demand for a full union shop. The workers are now even more suspicious of the steel industry's moves than they were at the start.

Thus we may be in for a far longer strike in steel than most had anticipated. The struggle is quiet at the mill gates, but it is rough in the homes of steel workers. In the main steel states it is difficult for needy strikers to meet the "pauper's oath" required to get on relief. Nor do these states allow unemployment compensation, as like in New York (after seven weeks on strike).

Relief for the strikers is extremely urgent at this crucial stage of the strike. We note that the CIO vice-presidents' meeting voted full financial and moral support. Undoubtedly the union's top councils also took some measures. But the whole labor movement should recognize the basic nature of the struggle and pitch in.

There is no better way to get the steel companies to give up their effort to starve the strikers than by substantial, publicly announced aid from all sections of the labor movement. We hear of some fine examples of local labor and community solidarity in support of the steel workers. We should hear the same from hundreds of communities and unions from coast to coast.

LABOR AND THE DEMOCRATS

(Continued from Page 1)

tion from witchhunts—are linked with the unqualified support which is given to the get-ready-for-war conspiracy masked as a "stop Communism" hoax, just so long will labor find it difficult, if not impossible, to challenge its enemies effectively.

For it is obvious that the heart and soul of the drive against labor, against democracy in U. S. A. is the "inevitable-war-with-Russia" and "let-us-rearm-the-Nazis" line which has complete bi-partisan support.

We strongly urge that every possible effort be made to wring from the Democratic bosses—those agents of Big Business and white supremacy—every concession that can be wrung from them, and not only in the form of cynically empty promises of the 1948 platform model.

But we also consider it our duty to the country, and to the labor movement of which we are an integral part, that this people's fight will be crippled at the start, or that the mild concessions wrung from the bosses will be futile and meaningless gestures, unless these United States are saved from the plunge into a world war which is now the aim and inevitable result of the policy now being so ruthlessly pursued by the two Wall Street parties.

THE CIO LEADERS who stood before the Democratic Party platform committee had behind them the CIO convention's firm denunciation of the Administration's Smith Act frameup jailing of the Communist Party leaders.

But because they feared to challenge, or did not want to challenge, the war program which is breeding these witchhunts, they did not present the full CIO policy to the Democrats.

But a labor movement which acquiesces in such frameups of Communists prepares the way for the frameup of the labor movement itself in an advancing pro-fascist reaction.

Here is proof that labor's battle for its economic and social welfare is inseparable from the struggle to save America's peace. Labor's economic welfare is tied in with the need for a labor foreign policy, a truly national policy, based on peace. Labor's economic welfare is tied in with Korea war, on ending the cold war. To end the cold war and its armaments race is the surest path to labor's advance, the surest way to defeat the pro-fascist forces menacing not only labor but all America.



The Peace Ticket Convention

By PAUL MERCER

THE PEOPLE'S Peace Convention sponsored by the Progressive Party in Chicago July 4-6 laid an excellent basis for an energetic campaign in support of the Peace ticket of Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass.

More than 2,000 delegates and observers, from 40 states and the District of Columbia, resolved the great bulk of their convention problems in a united and spirited manner, undaunted by press boycotts and limitations of personnel and funds. Jointly with their leadership—Chairman Elmer Benson and Co-chairman Paul Robeson, convention keynoter Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, convention chairman Vito Marcantonio, campaign manager B. Baldwin, platform committee chairman Earl Dickerson, et al.—these delegates in a packed two and a half days accomplished the following:

First, in the course of platform hearings and a floor discussion marked especially by active participation of rank-and-file labor and Negro delegates, they worked out a 1952 election platform centering around the key issue of peace, and the related issue of living and working condition, Negro rights and constitutional liberties.

Second, they gave unanimous and hearty ratification to the Peace Ticket and greeted the acceptance speeches by Mrs. Vivian Hallinan and son (in behalf of Vincent Hallinan) and Mrs. Charlotta Bass with a demonstration of enthusiasm and appreciation unprecedented in Progressive Party history. Convention greetings and notification of nomination were forwarded to Presidential candidate Vincent Hallinan who is to be released Aug. 17, after serving a six-month sentence for contempt of court growing out of his work in defense of Harry Bridges.

THIRD, they voted to undertake a mass campaign at once for an immediate truce in Korea, to give full support to the striking steel workers, and to lay down a prompt challenge to the two old parties in the area of their greatest demagoguery—civil rights—by demanding executive action now on a federal FEPC, as well as by lending full aid to movements for Negro representation in appointive as well as elective office.

Fourth, they scored the first break in the radio-TV curtain of silence around the 1952 Peace

Ticket by compelling the Federal Communications Commission to order the broadcasting companies to grant time for the acceptance speeches of Mrs. Hallinan and Mrs. Bass.

Fifth, they showed their confidence and support of the Progressive Party leadership by re-electing Chairman Benson, co-chairman Paul Robeson, and secretary Baldwin, and naming Dr. DuBois and Robert Morris Lovett as honorary chairmen and labor leader Hugh Bryson as an additional co-chairman. These officers along with the vice-chairmen and national committee members elected at the convention or by the states now assume the responsibility for the Progressive Party electoral campaign as well as for its post-election activities.

Sixth, they rose above many differences on platform and electoral tactics to preserve the unity of their organization and to strengthen its capacity to bring to the American electorate a genuine peace alternative in the '52 elections.

HELD on the eve of the Republican and Democratic conventions, this people's peace gathering presented a sharp challenge to the two old parties. And this challenge was pointed up by the spectacle of the trust-ridden Republican convention, which followed within hours.

The Republican convention reflected the growing crisis in American imperialism's drive for world domination and the growing moods of desperation flowing from this crisis. This was shown in the following features among others:

First, there was the unconcealed intervention of the biggest trusts, with the preponderance of the main Wall Street groupings of monopoly capital throwing their resources behind Eisenhower and securing his nomination over Taft, candidate of certain other sections of monopoly capital.

Second, there was the appearance of the most notorious pro-fascist spokesmen, MacArthur and McCarthy, as official convention keynoter and speaker, selected by the pro-Taft forces.

Third, there was the adoption, without debate, of a platform which, fashioned by John Foster Dulles, Wall Street's sanctimonious funder of war, formulates an ever more aggressive and provocative foreign policy, endorsed by both Eisenhower

and Taft. This was combined with a thoroughly anti-labor domestic policy—and a complete, bare-faced sell-out of the struggle for an FEPC.

AS AGAINST this, the platform advanced for the Peace Ticket, unitedly endorsed after a prolonged debate, expresses the demands and corresponds to the interests of the great majority of the American people. "Cease Fire in Korea At Once—No Ifs, Ands, or Buts" is the first title in the Preamble, which goes on to say:

"The American people want peace."

"In recognition of this universal desire, each political party will claim to be the peace party in 1952."

"There is one touchstone by which every voter can test the sincerity of these claims: Does the party have a program for ending the fighting in Korea?"

"Judged by this acid test, the professions of peace was made by the Democratic and Republican candidates are a pretense and a fraud. They may differ on the war in Korea should be fought and vie with each other in reckless acts and proposals that threaten to spread it beyond Korea's borders, engulfing the world. But neither old party and none of its candidates—be they generals, bankers or politicians—has any realistic plan for ending it."

THE PLATFORM offers a concrete 10-point program for securing peace, the mandate of the people, together with specific proposals grouped under the headings: "Jobs and security for America," "End America's shame: Guarantee full civil rights for the Negro people and other minorities," and "Restore freedom to all Americans."

In examining the platform more closely, left-progressives will no doubt find a number of major inadequacies from their point of view. It is clear that the platform represents the result of a number of principled compromises and agreements among forces who differ very much on a number of basic questions, such as the role of the Soviet Union, the character of the oppression of the Negro people in the U. S. A., the economic outlook for America, etc. Such principled unity is achieved only through struggle and is an index of the growing maturity of this movement. (To Be Concluded Tomorrow)

DEMONSTRATION HITS MOVE TO EVICT NEGRO ARTIST

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

A multi-racial demonstration before the State Housing Authority at 270 Broadway yesterday demanded an end to eviction proceedings against the family of Negro artist Edward Strickland at Knickerbocker Village. Commissioner Herman Stichtman refused to see a delegation urging he rescind his order of the eviction.

In a heated discussion with the delegation headed by William Stanley, chairman of the Manhattan Tenant Welfare and Consumer Councils, and including Strickland, John Di Leonardo, Stichtman's assistant, declared: "There's nothing more to be said." Di Leonardo added: "Why don't you wait until the State Supreme Court's decision in the matter."

But Stanley argued that "Negroes have been waiting long enough and listening to promises. They want action now for the right to live in decent housing."

Di Leonardo handed out the ruling of Stichtman upholding the KV management's argument that the Stricklands and their baby are illegally occupying the apartment

as guests of Norma Brown. Strickland was the first Negro to live in the Lower East Side project in 18 years.

Stanley left a letter for Stichtman noting "Your recent criticism of the scandalous housing conditions in New York City does not coincide with condoning discriminatory practices at Knickerbocker Village."

The demonstration, sponsored by the Knickerbocker Village Tenants Association, created much comment in the financial district.

A Negro worker in overalls viewed the marchers with their picket signs for a moment. "This will get it," he said. "I think I'll march a little myself." He joined the line, took a sign and joined the chanting.

Hundreds of leaflets were passed out to the noonday crowds by the demonstrators.

\$3,000,000 Swindle by Rhee Men Probed

PUSAN, Korea, July 22. — A \$3,000,000 swindle in which backers of pro-fascist South Korean President Syngman Rhee were allegedly involved faced investigation by a National Assembly committee here yesterday.

The charge is that the Rhee regime permitted pro-Rhee businessmen to buy foreign currency at the officially-fixed rate but prevented opposition capitalists from doing the same thing. The official rate is half the prevailing black market rate of 12,000 won to the U. S. dollar.

Aussie Premier Asked About Ford Firings

CANBERRA, Australia, July 22. — Liberal MP Hubert Opperman visited Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies today to discuss the recent dismissal of 400 workers by the Ford plant at Geelong. Result of the conference was not announced.

Opperman represents the Corio District, near Geelong.

Pittsburgh

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T-H Law would put the men back to work.

This crude stuff indicates the direction that reactionary propaganda is taking this year.

The Sun-Telly is an active supporter of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who recently urged use of T-H in the steel strike.

Steel workers are discussing two ways of answering this union-busting stuff.

One would be by mass meetings and leaflets.

The other would be a fund-raising appeal to all labor bodies and friendly individuals, who understand that the steel workers are holding the front line for the working class today.

Many truckloads of food will roll into the steel towns as they rolled into the coal towns in 1950 when the union calls for help.

Kelly Picks Soviet Sculler

HELSINKI, July 22.—Jury Tjukalov, a 22-year-old Russian architectural student was top favorite tonight to win the Olympic Gold Medal for single sculls following today's photo-finish loss of U. S. champion Jack B. Kelly of Philadelphia, to Poland's Eodor Kocerka.

Kelly himself picked Jurij Tjukalov to win tomorrow, and he should know. He lost to Tjukalov yesterday.

The U. S. fared badly in other events today, with only the Navy eight-oars, the University of Washington's coxed four and Rutgers' coxed pair remaining to fight tomorrow's finals. Four U.S. crews were knocked out in today's second series repechage.

Russia, competing for the first time in an Olympic rowing contest, matched the U. S. by placing three crews in the finals—the Moscow eight-oar, double scullers and Tjukalov.

Best off was Britain, with five of its six entries in the seven event finals. They included the Leander eight and single sculler Tony Fox. Australian Mervyn Wood, has the best chance against the Russian sculler.

France, with four of its fast-finishing crews in the finals, was the most-talked about team in the regatta. Never before have four French crews gained the finals. Its four-oared crew is entirely manned by subway workers.

10,000 Phone Workers Win Pay Increases

LOS ANGELES, July 22 (FP). —Ten thousand employees of Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. won a wage settlement here without a strike, but another 4,500 workers at the Associated Telephone Co. are walking picketlines to back their demand for the union shop and improved arbitration and seniority provisions.

The PT&T strike was averted when the company granted 6,500 plant men raises of from \$3 to \$5 a week and 3,500 accounting department workers increases ranging from \$3 to \$4. The union shop issue was dropped when the company abandoned demands for a no-strike clause, according to area director M. Good, Jr., of the CIO Communications Workers.

Plant workers include spicers, linemen and other construction and installation workers, maintenance men, truck drivers and plant clerical workers. Accountants, according to Good, are covered by a separate contract, now one of the best on the coast for this classification.

The Associated strikers include workers from four departments—plant, accounting, construction and traffic—all covered by one contract. The company has offered them a \$3 to \$5 weekly increase, upgrading and night shift premium pay, the strikers are holding out for the union shop.

Another key issue is the company's insistence on removing from the bargaining unit women workers who are called upon to do supervisory work but are not part of management. These women workers have been covered by a union contract for the past ten years.

The CWA has filed a complaint with the NLRB, charging the company with unfair labor practices and refusal to bargain.

The company is harassing the union with injunctions and propaganda implying that the strikers are resorting to terrorism and vandalism. Union spokesmen in reply pointed to the record of provocateurs often employed during strikes to damage the union.

Stevenson

(Continued from Page 1)

of standards. The southern bloc on the platform committee, headed by Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama, has been striving for just this type of plank.

While the Dixiecrat delegations prefer Russell as the standard bearer, many are reported ready to go along with Stevenson, especially if the platform reflects his views on FEPC rather than the more potent one recommended by the AD-CIO-NAACP groups.

The latter groups, on the other hand, are also moving into the Stevenson column. These groups won a victory during the early hours this morning when the convention adopted by voice vote a rule requiring that delegates shall not be seated unless they give assurance they will fight with all their might to get the official nominees of the convention placed on the ballot in their home states.

The rule was opposed by the Dixiecrat bloc and was supported vigorously by Sen. Blair Moody of Michigan and Rep. Franklin Roosevelt, Jr., of New York.

Having won this battle, there was some speculation here that the liberal groups would not feel it necessary to fight on the floor to unseat the Dixiecrat delegations from Texas and Mississippi.

James Farley, who earlier announced an impartial enthusiasm for Barkley, Stevenson and the Dixiecrat Russell, has now identified himself with the Stevenson boom, although he hopes to see Russell as number two on the ticket.

The city bosses, led by Jack Arvey of Chicago, are now openly in the Stevenson corner, with the possible exception of Paul Fitzpatrick of New York who is still committed — on the surface at any rate — to Averell Harriman. Former Sen. Francis Meyers of Pennsylvania has stated he will be floor manager for Stevenson. New recruits to the Stevens banner include Rep. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, National Committeeman Archibald Alexander of New Jersey and Rep. Walter Granger of Utah.

A press association reported it had learned that President Truman had endorsed Stevenson. Although there were many signs to support this report there was at this writing no direct confirmation of it.

Harriman who until a few hours ago hinted that he had the Truman blessings must now decide whether to continue his own drive for the nomination or gracefully retire. Although he issued a statement this morning that "I am in this fight to win," the betting was that he would make the latter choice after the first ballot if not before.

Classified Ads

APARTMENT WANTED
NEGRO vet needs apartment to marry, 4 rooms up to \$75 monthly. Write Box 107, The Worker.

APARTMENT TO SHARE
(Manhattan)
LOVELY room or apartment to share. Downtown Village area. Phone GR 3-4185 before 8.

FOR SALE
(Appliance)
TELEPHONE ELECTRIC CLOCK — Lumina dial alarm radio automatically Reg. \$235. Spec. \$4.95. Standard Brand Distr. 143 Fourth Ave. (bet. 13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-1818.

SERVICES
(Upholstery)
SOFA reupholstered, stained, springs retied to your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, upholstered, reupholstered. Call today attention, mornings 9-1. NY 6-2422.

TRAVEL
WOMAN going to California during August to fall. Would like to share ride with person going at that time. Give details in letter. Write Box 106, The Worker.

TRUCKS FOR HIRE
JAMES A. SPURK Moving and Picking Service City, State and Country. TR 4-7707.

Trial of Spy Gen. Grow Is Set for Today

WASHINGTON, July 22.—An Army court-martial board will hear charges tomorrow against Maj. Gen. Robert W. Grow, whose personal diary bared his espionage activities in the Soviet Union.

The closed-door trial will be held at Ft. Meade, Md.

Grow is accused of improperly recording classified information in personal papers and failing to safeguard secret information.

Grow wrote in his diary that the U. S. should attack Russia "as soon as possible" and hit "below the belt."

He also told how he spied out atom bomb targets in the USSR while he was military attache there.

Mossadeh

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when his car was surrounded at the height of yesterday's demonstrations.

Mossadeh was reported to have informed the Shah that he would drastically shake up the army command and general staff.

Mossadeh was granted an audience with the Shah soon after the Majlis (parliament) had voted 61 to 0 for his return to power.

Informed quarters said the Shah pledged his full support to Mossadeh and promised he would be granted any powers within the constitution.

The ouster of Chavam was a severe setback to British imperialism which has been fighting Iran's nationalization of the billion dollar, British-owned oil properties in Iran.

A second defeat was handed Britain in the Hague, in a ruling by the International Court of Justice that it was without jurisdiction to hear Britain's complaint against Iran's seizure of the British oil

Pickets

(Continued from Page 1)
form committee was cancelled by chairman John McCormack, submitted their proposals which included a call for immediate conclusion of a truce and cease-fire in Korea, and a conference of the five powers to negotiate a stable peace.

Mandel Terman, Chicago business man who headed the "Businessmen for Roosevelt" drive in 1944, presented to the platform committee proposals re-establishing the FDR policies of peaceful collaboration between the U. S. and the Soviet Union. He presented the statement on behalf of the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship.

Shopper's Guide

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All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.
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SUMMER CLEARANCE OF ALL IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC FABRICS, BARGAINS GALORE
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EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

A group of Patersonians in Los Angeles commemorate the untimely death of
MOE BROWN
who contributed in the early struggles of the Paterson workers

Film Distorts Dreiser's Great Novel, 'Sister Carrie'

By DAVID PLATT

For the second time within a year a powerful novel by Theodore Dreiser has been put through a meat grinder by a Hollywood movie company.

Last August, Paramount released "A Place in the Sun," a movie version of Dreiser's "An American Tragedy" which tore the guts out of that sincere indictment of capitalist society, watered it down to the size of a tabloid detective-love story.

Now at the Capitol the same studio is presenting "Carrie," an emasculated version of Dreiser's great humanist novel "Sister Carrie."

The movie "Carrie" is the Dreiser book with most of its teeth pulled and its heart cut out.

The novel explored in great detail the maladjusted lives of two individuals—Carrie Meeker and George Hurstwood—set against a background of exploitation, hunger, unemployment and loneliness in the jungles of New York and Chicago at the turn of the century. Dreiser tried to show a connection between the warped lives of Carrie and Hurstwood and an expanding competitive social system in which it was inevitable that human beings would be treated like dogs.

The film's emphasis is on the love story of Carrie and Hurstwood with no suggestion of the novel's central thesis, which is that the vicious few with all the comforts keep the millions in abject poverty.

What is it we see in this gutless film version?

Carrie Meeker (Jennifer Jones), leaves her father's midwest farm in the early 1900s to live with her sister in a crowded flat in the workingclass section of Chicago.

A week or two later Carrie finds employment in a shoe factory where wages are pitifully low and sweatshop conditions prevail. One day, when there is hardly any light in the factory, she rams a needle into her thumb and is laid off.

Unable to find another job and desperately in need of money, Carrie quits her sister's hotel and seeks out Drouett, a traveling salesman she met on the train from Missouri. He gives her money, promises to find her a job, shows her the sights, seduces her, sets her up in his apartment.

But while Drouett is away on business, Carrie meets and falls in love with George Hurstwood, manager of a swanky restaurant. Hurstwood, an unhappily married man, is so deeply smitten with Carrie after seeing her a few times, he is ready to give up everything for her. He breaks off with his wife, quits his job, robs his employer and persuades Carrie to start life with him in another city.

In New York things go from bad to worse for the couple. Hurstwood is forced to return most of the stolen money, and when word gets around that he's untrustworthy no one will employ him in his profession. Then his wife finds out where he is living, and comes to demand that he turn over to her all his remaining possessions. If he refuses she'll have him arrested for bigamy. Carrie, who believed all along that he had won his divorce, loses her unborn child as a consequence.

Down to his last dime, and unable to get work, the once dazzling Hurstwood goes into a fast decline. One day, on returning from an unsuccessful attempt to see his rich son, he finds a note from Carrie, who is now at the beginning of a fruitful career on the stage, explaining that she is not coming back.

When next we see Hurstwood

he is begging in the streets. Carrie, who has made several attempts to locate him, in order to tell him how sorry she is for all the trouble she had caused him, sees him begging and is shocked at his condition. Her offer to help him is rejected as the film ends.

This, as you can see, is all standard Hollywood material.

Nevertheless if this stuff had been soaked in Dreiser's hatred for bourgeois hypocrisy, his deep and poetic feeling for the insulted and injured, his understanding of the human frustration and disaster caused by the inequalities of class society, the film would have glowed on the screen.

What is 'wrong' with the film 'Carrie' is not only that the studio has taken vast liberties with Dreiser's characters (making a 'good girl' out of Carrie and a weak and distorted shadow out of Hurstwood), but the fact that there is hardly a suggestion of Dreiser's powerful descriptions and insight of critical realism that tears the mask from the dehumanizing destructive social system under which we live.

One would never guess from seeing the movie, that 'Sister Carrie' was one of the first important novels that portrayed a strike sympathetically, and that in the closing chapters of the book is to be found a major study of poverty in America.

In one of the most dramatic passages in the novel Dreiser contrasts the world of riches with the world of poverty, by showing an ex-soldier, who feels his duty to God lay in aiding his fellow men, standing on a corner in the theatrical district of New York and soliciting money for beds at 12 cents each for a group of homeless, jobless, penniless, miserable victims of society. There is nothing remotely like this scene in the movie, so filled to the brim with Hollywood love.

The film's studied avoidance of Dreiser's critical realist 'picture of conditions' as he called it, leads inevitably to a weakening of the vital central character in the novel—Hurstwood.

How can one compare the puny, one-dimensional character played

by Laurence Olivier with Dreiser's full-bodied creation.

Not in all of American literature will one find scenes more powerful than those in which Dreiser records step by step the fall of Hurstwood into the "bottomless pit of poverty."

The movie scenes involving Hurstwood are devoid of all social meaning.

The movie Hurstwood is to Dreiser's pulsating creation what a slip on the pavement on a stormy night is to the decline and fall of the Roman Empire.

A half century ago, when Dreiser wrote 'Sister Carrie,' there was only one way to write a novel about a woman—and that was to show that a woman who "sinned" was punished. Dreiser defied this convention and created a new type of woman in American fiction. It was for this reason that his novel, which was ill understood in its time, was suppressed by its publisher for nearly a decade.

Now that Dreiser is dead it is possible for Hollywood to adapt and distort his novels without fear of retaliation by the author. I think it would be safe to say that if Dreiser were here he would sue Paramount to the limit for what they have done to his great work.

It would be also be safe to say that if Dreiser were alive he would be subpoenaed by the Un-American Committee. Dreiser was a member of the Communist Party.

And if one reads his novel 'Sister Carrie' with its fierce criticism of human tragedy under capitalism, one can see the first major steps of the author that will eventually lead him to socialism, even though there is as yet no understanding in the novel of the need for a fundamental reconstruction of society so that human lives will flower rather than wilt.

These passages in 'Sister Carrie' in which Dreiser cries out against social injustice, and that suggest the road that Dreiser will some day take are precisely the ones that have been stricken out of the movie.

Once again a classic of social protest—a work of art of immense democratic meaning to our time—has been done in by the corrupters of our cultural heritage.

Ted Tinsley Says

CRY!

I never suspected that a mutual bond brought together the crying crooner, Johnny Ray, and the columnists Max Lerner and Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. But I have learned in the past few weeks that the ability to shed tears over absolutely nothing is an essential part of the equipment of each of these men.

Johnny Ray's tears are the most logical. He sings a song which expresses a melancholy sentiment. Therefore he cries. It makes sense. Not much, I'll admit, but a little.

Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., cried over General Eisenhower's speech at Abilene. Junior was terribly saddened by the whole thing, and he wrote, "One could not help feeling a little sorry for the general. In the first place, the terrible weather so obviously lent a mournful note to the entire proceedings." Well, if Junior wanted to cry over Eisenhower's program, that would be one thing, but to cry over the rain that accompanied it—all I can say is give me Johnny Ray every time.

Junior found the General's talk "rather a noble speech." Then he tells you why. "It was not a penetrating speech." It wasn't even

an illuminating speech." It wasn't even an "interesting speech." But the speech "was spoken with a deep earnestness which half-redemmed its banality."

It was an unpenetrating, milluminating, uninteresting, half-redemmed, banal speech. And that, kiddies, is why it was "rather a noble speech."

No wonder Schlesinger was mournful. How would you feel if that was YOUR idea of nobility?

But when it comes to crying, we must award the fur-lined crying towel to Max Lerner who was all broken up by the Republican National Convention. Lerner wrote:

"The high point of tragedy was the reception for Sen. and Mrs. Taft. When a man has staked his whole life on a goal, and almost gets there, and falls short at the end, and knows that it is his last possible try and he can't go any farther and yet he has no retreat—you forget even your political differences with him, and all you have left is compassion."

Schlesinger says one feels a little sorry for Eisenhower. Lerner says that all you have left for Taft is compassion. When are they talking to anyway?

Poor Taft! He has staked his

U.S. TAKES 3 MORE FIRSTS

(Continued from Page 1)

Finland and Sawada of Japan.

A 17-point bumper crop fell our way in the discus throw. In addition to Innes, Dillon and Gorden of the U. S. finished third and fourth respectively. Defending champ Consolini of Italy was second, Klics of Hungary fifth and Crigalka of the Soviet Union sixth.

In the 4th final of the day, Australia's Marjorie Jackson in the 100 was followed by Hasenjager of South Africa, Strickland De La Hunty of Australia, Cripps of Australia, Sander of Germany and Mae Faggs of the U. S. Miss Faggs, a New Yorker, scored what was considered an unexpected point in this event.

All three Americans were eliminated in the first round of the 5,000 meter run. Charles Cappozzoli of New York was seventh in the first heat, West Santee of Kansas was 13th in the second and Curtis Stone of New York was shut out in the third and last heat.

Czechoslovakia's wonder runner, Emil Zatopek, with the 10,000 championship already under his belt, qualified for tomorrow's final, finishing third in his heat behind Anoufriv of the USSR and Albertson of Sweden. Schade, the young German sensation, is rated the favorite in today's showing, but nobody is ruling out a surprise by Zatopek, or a repeat of the 1948 victory by Belgium's Gaston Reiff. Anoufriv is also rated a chance in what shapes up as a thriller.

Rowing's seven events moved toward their climax with four U.S. crews eliminated and three still in the running. Navy's eight-oared crew is in the finals, as are the University of Washington's four oars with coxswain crew and Rutgers two-man pairs without coxswain crew.

But John B. Kelly, Jr., of Philly, the U. S. hope in the single sculls, was eliminated today by Poland's young Teodor Kocerka. The USSR's 22-year-old Josef Tjuplov is now regarded as favorite in this event. In pairs without coxswain the Sanford team was KO'd by Germany. In the fours without, Navy was nipped by Finland and the Detroit boat club was eliminated by Uruguay in the double sculls.

In wrestling, three U.S. hopefuls were eliminated today. Bantamweight Bill Borders was beaten by Bekov of the Soviet Union, flyweight Robert Perry was beaten by Sajadov of the Soviet Union, and middleweight Don Hodge was beaten by Verterby of Sweden. Featherweight Josiah Henon stayed in contention by beating Hoffman of Hungary, and lightweight Tom Evans also advanced.

Yugoslavia's crack soccer team eliminated the Soviet Union 3-1 in a replay of Monday's 5-5 tie and is now favored to sweep through to the top. The draw for the next round in soccer pits Austria vs. Sweden, Brazil vs. Germany, Turkey vs. Hungary, Denmark vs. Yugoslavia. In addition to the latter, Sweden, Hungary and Brazil are rated potential champions.

Sweden downed Norway 4-1; Denmark beat Poland 2-0; Turkey beat Dutch West Indies 2-1 and Hungary beat the strong Italian team 3-0.

The groupings and pairings of the Olympic basketball tournament were announced today. The U. S. team is regarded as a certain winner with the powerful Soviet team, European champs, rated second.

The U. S., Hungary, Uruguay and Czechoslovakia were placed in Group One, with U.S. vs. Hungary and Uruguay vs. Czechoslovakia.

whole life on the goal of pushing America into another world war, smashing whatever social security the American-people have, crushing the Negro liberation movement, busting up the organizations of labor, pouring taxes on the people, laying the ghost of price

Finals

800 METERS FINAL: 1. Whitfield, U. S.; 1.49.2; 2. Wint, Jamaica, 1.49.4; 3. Ulzheimer, Germany, 1.49.7; 4. Nielsen, Denmark, 1.49.7; 5. Webster, Britain, 1.50.2; 6. Steines, Germany, 1.50.6.

DISCUS FINAL: 1. Innes, U. S., 55.03 (new Olympic record); 2. Consolini, Italy, 53.78; 3. Dillon, U. S. 53.28; 4. Gorden, U. S. 52.66; 5. Klics, Hungary, 51.13; Crigalka, USSR, 50.71.

100 METERS WOMEN FINAL: 1. Jackson, Australia, 11.5 (ties world and Olympic record); 2. Hasenjager, South Africa, 11.8; 3. Strickland de la Hunty, Australia, 11.9; 4. Cripps, Australia, 11.9; 5. Sander, Germany, 12; 6. Faggs, U. S., 12.1.

POLE VAULT FINALS: 1. Richards, U. S., 455 centimeters (14 feet 10.16 inches); 2. Laz, U. S., 450 (14 feet 9.12 inches); 3. Lundberg, Sweden, 440; 4. Denisenko, Russia, 440; 5. Olenius, Finland, 430; 6. Sawada, Japan, 420.

vakia starting Friday. In Group Two, the USSR meets Finland and Mexico plays Bulgaria. In Group Three, Argentina plays Brazil and Canada plays the Philippines. In Group Four, France meets Chile and Cuba faces Egypt.

Both the U. S. and the Soviet Union were eliminated in foils fencing. Hungary has looked most impressive in this event to date.

Tomorrow's Competition: Finals will be scored in the 200 meter dash, the hop step and jump, the men's javelin, all seven rowing events and women's broad jump.

Women's gymnastics will also be well under way, with all eyes on the Soviet team after the men's scintillating performance. Fencing, wrestling, pentathlon, shooting, yachting will also continue.

KKK Chief Pleads Guilty In Carolina

WHITEVILLE, N.C., July 22.—The head of the Ku Klux Klan in North and South Carolina suddenly changed his mind today and pleaded guilty to a charge that he ordered a Negro woman flogged ances in the hot, sticky courtroom riding and terrorism in North Carolina.

Imperial Wizard Thomas L. Hamilton, 44, former Leesville, S. C., grocer, entered the plea in Columbus County Court, as selection of a jury was begun to try a total of 66 persons on charges of Ku Klux Klan violence.

The state agreed to drop three other flogging conspiracy charges.

Hamilton and 10 other men are charged with kidnaping and assaulting Mrs. Evergreen Flowers, Chadburn, N. C., the night of Jan. 18, 1951. Robbed and hooded, the men allegedly seized her after going to her home in search of her husband, Will Flowers.

Flowers escaped through the back door as the Klansmen approached, and the intruders then kidnaped and flogged his wife.

Six of the men pleaded innocent. Five, including Hamilton, have pleaded guilty or no defense. They were to be sentenced later.

Hamilton, dressed in a sports shirt, trousers and two-toned shoes, chatted amiably with acquaintances during a year-long wage of night-as attorneys began questioning 150 prospective jury members.

controls and rent controls, and fixing capital up with the wildest profit cry in world history. And now it looks like Eisenhower is going to try it instead of Taft.

Can you hold back the tears? The more I think about it, the more I like Johnny Ray.

House Un-Americans Hold Secret Session in Chicago

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—The Un-Americans have come to town. The Illinois Worker located them in Suite 1008-9 of the LaSalle Hotel. This is Rep. Harold Velde's room. The Pekin, Illinois Republican, a former FBI man, is apparently in charge of the House Un-American Committee's "Operation Chicago."

Velde was holding secret sessions this week, lining up stool-pigeons and rehearsing them for the open sessions which are soon to come. Some of this testimony was previously lined up by a corps of secret investigators for the Committee.

THE ARRIVAL of the Committee just between the Republican Democratic conventions cast some light on the kind of political maneuvering in which the notorious Un-Americans are involved.

The Committee has arrived here in a critical moment in the steel strike and at a time when the packinghouse and farm equipment workers are entering major contract negotiations.

Their main purpose here is to disrupt the labor movement with sensationalized redbaiting charges. They will attempt to split the unity of Negro and white workers in the shops and locals, to intimidate workers with contempt citations and charges of "sabotaging" war production.

Their secret operations here this week indicated clearly that they are following their pattern in Detroit last winter.

THE UN-AMERICAN Committee has become alarmed, however, over the signs of vigorous resistance against their attacks by the labor movement here.

On June 14, Rep. Velde commented on "much opposition to our investigators' work in Chicago and other cities of Illinois."

Informed of the Committee's presence here, labor leaders issued sharp denunciations of the witchhunters and invited them to "leave town just as quietly as they came."

THE CHICAGO Council for Labor Unity, a coordinating body for six independent unions with a total membership of 50,000, blasted what it termed the "super-secret witchhunting fishing expedition of the House Un-American Committee" in Chicago. In a statement issued on behalf of the labor body, Grant W. Oakes, chairman, declared:

"Having failed to secure the co-operation of union members who understand its union-busting character, the Un-American Committee is now holding super-secret witchhunting fishing expeditions, excluding the public and union members, in an attempt to terrorize subpoenaed witnesses before starting its drive to destroy free collective bargaining and democratic, militant unionism in Chicago."

"This Committee, which recently attempted to destroy the huge Flint local of the CIO Auto Work-

ers Union and constantly acts on behalf of the huge corporations by intervening in the affairs of legitimate unions, is in Chicago at an appropriate time."

"IN MANY industries, workers are either on strike or in negotiations with the big employers for higher wages to meet the ever-mounting cost of living and to improve working conditions, especially to stop the miserable speed-

Negro Woman Wins Job, Back Pay at Edison

ORANGE, N. J., July 21.—Edison Co. workers won a resounding victory against jimcrow this week when their union, Local 407, United Electrical Workers (Ind.) forced the company to rehire a skilled Negro worker, Mrs. Lucille Webster, with eight months' back pay.

After eight years at Edison, Mrs. Webster was fired from her job in the Instrument Division for what the company called "bad work." Until 1951, no Negroes had ever worked in the instrument division.

In the arbitration hearing, Mrs. Webster's shop steward, Florence Delplato, supported the firing and testified against her.

WHEN the union membership heard the facts, they labelled the firing a frameup, voted to back Mrs. Webster, and ousted steward Delplato from her post by unanimous vote.

Meanwhile, Gladys Brower, shop chairwoman in the same division, was fired for "insubordination" when she defended Mrs. Webster's right to her job.

This week, arbitrator Paul R. Hayes ordered reinstatement and the back-pay award to Mrs. Webster. And after several stoppages and a formal strike vote, Edison officials backed down and rehired Miss Brower too—with full back pay.

Reporting the dual victory to the local, chairman Edward Miller and William MacRae said, "United we stand, divided we fall—An injury to one is an injury to all!"

What's On?

Coming
CELEBRATE POLAND'S INDEPENDENCE
Hon. Jos. Winiewicz, Polish Ambassador, as a speaker. Mr. Paul Robeson, People's Artist presents Concert—Friday, July 25 at 7:30 p.m. at Manhattan Plaza, 66 E. 4th St. All welcome. Contributions 50c.

Go the Co-op Way
CAMP CARS
To: Unity (Wingdale), Lake land and all camps around Sylvan Lake. Daily schedule: Daily 10:30 a.m.; Friday 10:30 and 2 p.m.; Sunday, 2 a.m. 1:30 a.m. 4:45 a.m.
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up system which exists in virtually every industry and which shortens the life of every worker."

Oakes asserted that the Committee's announced purpose of investigating "communism" in Chicago's labor unions is "merely a camouflage to hide its real purposes: the destruction of free collective bargaining, legitimate, democratic unionism and academic freedom." The latter was a reference to the widely-publicized threat of the Committee to investigate the University of Chicago.

Oakes further asserted that "it is up to all unions, irrespective of affiliation or differences on other matters, to stop the Un-American Committee's all-out attack against the entire labor movement in Chicago."

He announced that demands will be made on President Truman, Governor Stevenson and Mayor Kennedy to "use their influence to have the Committee leave town in order to guarantee free collective bargaining and legitimate unionism in Chicago without interference by corporation-sponsored government agencies."

PACKING UNIONS PREPARE FOR CONTRACT TALKS; AFL CHARGES ARMOUR 'STALLING'

CHICAGO.—The packinghouse unions moved closer to the contract deadline of Aug. 11 this week, certain that they are "in for a rough time" in the fight with the big packers.

Both the CIO United Packinghouse Workers and the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters are expected to present the packers with a lengthy list of proposed contract

Kings ALP Picks Colon to Head Puerto Rican Unit

The Kings County American Labor Party yesterday announced formation of a Puerto Rican Council. Jesus Colon, Puerto Rican leader, ALP vice-chairman and candidate for the office of State Senate in the eighth Senatorial District, was elected chairman of the council. Other officers are: Pascual Valle, vice-chairman; Virginia Dore, secretary, and J. Trinidad Diaz, treasurer.

The council will coordinate ALP organizational work in the Puerto Rican community and integrate Puerto Rican leadership with the ALP as a whole. The council plans immediately to launch a county-wide campaign to register and enroll Puerto Rican voters.

In reporting the formation of the Council to the Kings County ALP executive committee Colon stated:

"We intend to carry forward the ALP program for peace, jobs and freedom into the Puerto Rican community, which now numbers more than 75,000 in Kings County. We shall not rest until every citizen in New York is aroused against the injustice of bad housing, ghetto living conditions, police brutality and varied forms of discrimination imposed upon the Puerto Rican people."

The council will hold its next meeting Thursday at 8:30 p.m. at the 6th Hart ALP club, 207 Hart St., Brooklyn.

THE NEW LAST 3 DAYS
"FALL OF BERLIN"
in color
starts Sat., July 26 — American Premiere
"Taras Shevchenko" in color

RICHARDS, DENISENKO TRADE COMPLIMENTS ON PROWESS

HELSENKI, July 22.—Bob Richards said today he was satisfied with his pole vault jump that broke the Olympic record, but added:

"I honestly think I can break the world record if I have perfect conditions."

"And the day I break that, I'll quit."

Richards was sitting in his dressing room beneath the stands, with his carnations in his lap and bits of the landing pit shavings in his curly hair.

He said he thought Russian vaulter Petr Denisenko was a "great jumper."

Asked about the great demonstration of friendship from the Russians on the field when he was jumping, Richards said they had been trading compliments.

"Each time he jumped I said, 'Good,' and after I went up he would say 'Beautiful,' in English. We understood each other okay, but you really don't have to talk. You can tell more by faces. I think he's a wonderful sportsman."

Richards said he thought the Olympics had helped the cause of friendship on both sides.

"This is the greatest thing in the world," he said with great sincerity. "We're all together as athletes and differences are forgotten."

"I honestly can't see why peo-

ple all over the world can't get along like the competitors here do."

Gurley Flynn Birthday Parties Mapped

A month-long round of birthday celebrations for Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, one of the 15 defendants on trial under the Smith Act in New York, was announced yesterday by the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference.

The veteran labor fighter who has been a leader in every major strike struggle and civil liberties battle since 1906 will be 62-years-old on Sept. 7.

The formation of birthday committees to prepare parties and other activities between Aug. 14 and Sept. 14 for Mrs. Flynn was undertaken by CEDC executive board members.

Activities proposed by CEDC for the month include birthday parties to be conducted by individuals and organizations in every community and city where Mrs. Flynn's friends reside. A group of her friends in Queens and Brooklyn have already planned a series of such parties, Sam Kanter, CEDC executive secretary, reported.

Jobless Protest in British Guiana

GEORGETOWN (ALN).—The British Guiana Trades Union Council and the Peoples Progressive party staged a joint unemployment demonstration here July 20.

Unemployment is a serious problem in British Guiana as population figures go up with no corresponding increase in job opportunities. Thousands of jobless are walking the streets, while retrenchment faces thousands more. No unemployment relief is given.

SPAIN SALUTE

16th Anniversary of the Defense of the Republic
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Based on a poem by GARCIA LORCA

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Polish Ambassador, as speaker

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